





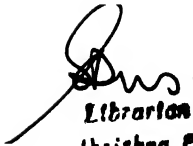








History of The Hon.  
Artillery Company  
VOL. — 1

  
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1726.—On the 28th of April the Court ordered that no sergeant was to vote at the General Court unless he had attended the three previous General Marches.

On the 10th of May, Mr. Wheatly, author of the *Flying Post*, was voted one guinea for divers paragraphs inserted in that journal relating to the Company, and the same sum was ordered to be paid annually.

At a Court of Common Council, on the 12th of May, the petition of the Company, dated the 7th of October, 1725, for permission to build on the west side of the Ground, was read, and it was referred to the Committee for letting City Lands to report their opinion thereon.\*

The Ground was opened for exercise on Tuesday, the 17th May; the Company marched to pay their respects to the Lord Mayor, on the 28th of May, but no entertainment at night at the expense of the Company was allowed, and on the 1st of August they had their usual march to Balnes.

In this year was published a brief history of the Company, entitled "A Compendium of Military Discipline," by John Blackwell, the Clerk and Adjutant of the Company. The greater part of the book consisted of the drill for a battalion, firelocks, halberds, &c., and the whole work only occupied about 112 octavo pages. In the concluding paragraph he says that "this Ancient and Honourable Company, after having struggled through innumerable interruptions, difficulties, and oppressions, has now the hopes and agreeable prospect of being much more considerable and flourishing than it has ever yet been."

1727.—At a Court, on the 10th of February, it was ordered that the Company should march under arms to present an Address to the King, the same regulations relating to dress being observed as before; for the review in 1722, all Pikemen being in scarlet, and the Fusiliers in buff; and the Commanders were not to wear white feathers, but laced hats and black cockades only. All the officers taking part in this march were to attend at the Ground at such times as the Major-General should order, so as to be quoted in their several salutes to be paid to His Majesty.

and any who did not appear, or who were deficient in their performance, were to be replaced by others.

The Committee appointed to draw up the regulations for the March submitted the following regulations, which were approved of.

The files to be drawn up four deep on parade, which was to be in the Guildhall Yard, and when formed to proceed to the Privy Gardens in coaches or by water, as it should best suit them.

After marching back to the Guildhall, the Clerk was to pay each four files 10s., and gentlemen of the Court of Assistants who marched in the files might elect to receive this sum, or to dine with the Company; but the entertainment was only to be sirloins of roast beef, and a bottle of wine to each gentleman, and no more.

The Captain of the Pioneers was to march with a Field Staff, and his Lieutenant with a Battleaxe, and to salute with their hats only; and no children, servants or others, were to march between the divisions or ranks. The orders for the March were ordered to be printed, as formerly, and were as follows:—

*“The Order of the March of the Artillery Company before His Majesty, March 2nd, 1727.”*

1. The Captain of the Pioneers.	1. Capt. of Pioneers.	
2. The Company of Pioneers, with their proper Accoutrements, to clear the Route.		
3. The Lieutenants of the Pioneers.		
4. The led Horse belonging to the Captain of the Grenadiers, with a Groom on horseback.		
5. The Servants belonging to the Officers of the Grenadiers, in a Rank, bare-headed before the King.	2. Pioneers.	
6. The Marshal of the Grenadiers.	3. Lieut. of Pioneers.	
7. The Grenadiers' Music, in a Rank.		
8. The Captain of the Grenadiers (Major Joseph Bell) on horseback, but dismounts, and marcheth on foot before the King with his Fusil.	4. A led horse.	
	5. Servants.	
	6. Marshal.	
	7. Music.	

- |   |                             |
|---|-----------------------------|
| 9. The two Lieutenants of the Grenadiers<br>(Mr. John Lambé and Mr. Thomas<br>Gregory), abreast, with Fusils.   | Major<br>8. Bell.           |
| 10. The Company of Grenadiers, in Buff, three<br>deep in files, with their Flankers on the<br>Angles of the Divisions.  |                             |
| 11. The led Horses belonging to the General<br>Officers, with Grooms on horseback.  | 9. Mr. Gregory.             |
| 12. The Servants belonging to the General<br>Officers in a rank, bare-headed, as before.  | Mr. Lambé.                  |
| 13. The Marshals belonging to the Command-<br>ing Officers, in a rank, with their hats<br>under their left arms, before the King.   | 10. Grenadiers.—Lt. Carter. |
| 14. The Beadle of the Company, with his<br>Staff in his right hand and hat under<br>his left arm, before the King.  | Grenadiers.—Capt. Tame.     |
| 15. The Music belonging to the Body, in a<br>rank.  | Lt. Gilbert.—Grenadiers.    |
| 16. The General (Sir William Billers, Kt. and<br>Alderman), on horseback, but dismounts,<br>and marcheth on foot before the King,<br>with his Half-pike.  | 11. Led horses.             |
| 17. The Lieutenant-General (Lieut.-Colonel<br>Samuel Westall) and the Major-General<br>(viz., Major John Williams, in the room<br>of Major Joseph Bell), on horseback<br>abreast, but dismount, and march before<br>the King with Half-pikes. | 12. Servants.               |
| 18. The three Captains, with the Captain-<br>Lieutenant, in one rank—viz., Captain<br>John Weedon, Captain William Bell,<br>Captain Edward Raybould, and Major<br>John Triquett.  | 13. Marshals.               |
| 19. The Front Grand Division of Fusiliers in<br>Buff, march four deep in files, with the<br>Flankers in Scarlet, and sashes round<br>their waists, march on the Right Angles<br>of the Sub-Divisions with Partisans<br>shouldered.            | 14. Beadle.                 |
|   | 15. Music.                  |
|   | Major Williams.             |
|   | 16. Sir Wm. Billers.        |
|   | Lt.-Col. Westall.           |
|   | 17.                         |
|   | Capt. Bell.                 |
|   | Captain Raybould.           |
|   | Major Triquett.             |
|   | Capt. Weedon.               |
|   | 18.                         |
|   | 19. Fusiliers.—Lt. Gregory. |
|   | Fusiliers.—Lt. Leak.        |
|   | Fusiliers.—Lt. Brind.       |
|   | Fusiliers.—Lt. Philpott.    |

20. Two Brivates, with the Bringer-up in one rank, bring up to the Front Grand Division of Fusiliers—viz., Captain John Johnson, Captain Nicholas Faulcon, and Lieutenant William George.
21. The Surgeon, Mr. Henry Middleton, with his Scarf and Arms of the Company, marcheth with his hat under his left arm, as before.
22. The three Ensigns of the General Officers—viz., Lieutenant-Colonel Peregrine Phillips, Captain Robert Anbury, and Captain George Gerrard—march in one rank, Colours flying.
23. The First Grand Division of Pikes, in Scarlet, march four deep in Files, with the Flankers on the right of the Sub-Divisions, march as before.
24. The three Ensigns of the Captains—viz., Captain Thomas Cartwright, Captain Joseph Lambe, and Captain Thomas Fulker—march in one rank, Colours flying.
25. The Second Grand Division of Pikes, in scarlet, march four deep in Files, with the Flankers on the Left Angles of the Sub-Divisions, march as before.
26. The two youngest Lientenants, with a Brivate, in one rank, lead the Rear Grand Division of Fusiliers, viz., Captain Walter Sutton, Captain Benjamin Osgood, and Captain Samuel Saunders.
27. The Rear Grand Division of Fusiliers, in Buff, march four deep in Files, with the Flankers on the left angles of the Sub-Divisions, march as before.

{ Capt. Faulcon.  
Lieut. George.  
Capt. Johnson.

20. Surgeon.

{ Capt. Anbury.  
(Lt-Gen's colour)

{ Capt. Gerard.  
Maj-Gen's colour)

{ Lt-Col. Phillips.  
(General's colour)

22.

23. Lt. Wilmott.—Pikes.

Ens. Laurence.—Pikes.

{ { {

{ Capt. Lambe.

{ Capt. Fulker.

{ Capt. Cartwright.

24.

25. Ens. Embroy.—Pikes.

Lt. Brown. —Pikes.

{ Capt. Osgood.  
Capt. Saunders.  
Capt. Sutton.

26.

27. Lt. Hingist. —Fusiliers.

Lt. Woodcock. —Fusiliers.

Ens. Owen. —Fusiliers.

Lt. Shortland. —Fusiliers.

28. The three eldest Lieutenants, with a Bri-  
viate, march in one rank, and bring up  
the Rear, viz., Captain Paul Ferris, Cap-  
tain William Brind, Captain Charles  
Thompson, and Captain John Bassin-  
dine. John Blackwell, Adjutant and  
Clerk, and Captain Joseph Willoughby,  
Assistant-Adjutant, to march at dis-  
cretion.

Capt. Ferris.  
 Capt. Thompson.  
 28. { Capt. Bassindine.  
 Capt. Brind.

N.B.—The Company consists of the Officers of the Trained Bands of the City of London and Suburbs thereof, and other gentlemen who are instructed in the Use and Exercise of Arms.

By approbation of the Major-General,  
JOHN BLACKWELL, *Adjutant and Clerk.*"

The following Address was on the same day presented to His Majesty:—

"TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

"The Humble Address of the President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Court of Assistants, and whole Body of your Majesty's Artillery Company of the City of London.

"Great Sir,

"We cannot but observe, with the Greatest Concern, the present Situation of the affairs of Europe, & the Menaces and Threats used by ye Spaniards and the Emperour against your Majesty, your Dominions, and our Libertys and Propertys.

"Therefore we take this Opportunity to wait on your Majesty in Arms, to assure y<sup>r</sup> Majesty, that we are ready at this Time (& shall be at all Times) to defend y<sup>r</sup> Majesty and your Royall Family against all your Enemies, & the Enemies of our Laws, Liberties, & Properties, & all those that dare attempt to invade or Disturb them.

"Signed, by Order of the Court of Assistants,

"JOHN BLACKWELL, *Clerk.*"

To this Address His Majesty returned the following answer:—"I thank you for this dutiful and loyal Address, in which you express so much zeal and affection for my person and government."



On the 21st of March Mr. Robinson surrendered the lease of the herbage, as he owed a year and a quarter's rent, amounting to £65, which he was unable to pay, but offered to take it for £34 per annum, and promised not to allow any more horses in the Ground, to give good security, and pay £4 a quarter towards paying off his debt of £65, to which the Court agreed; but at the next Court, on the 14th of April, his securities being found very insufficient, his offer was rejected, and they decided to keep the Ground themselves for a year and make the best they could of it.

A small door was ordered to be made in the wall, near Mr. Pridmore's garden wall in Thieving Lane, and the gaps in the wall were ordered to be repaired so as to prevent the boys getting over into the Ground.

At a Court held on the 17th of May it was stated, with reference to building on the West side of the Ground, that the Corporation required that the Company should surrender their old lease, and have a new one for the remainder of their term under the same rent and covenants, but distinguishing the Freehold from the Leasehold, and quitting the Freehold at the end of the term; but the offer was rejected.

An undertaking was entered into with Mr. Skillethorp to repair the iron gates for £10, to keep them in repair for fourteen years, and to open and shut them on all public occasions for thirty shillings per annum.

The Clerk's accounts for the year 1725-1726 were audited in July, and showed a debit balance of £202 8s. 4d.; and as it was thought a great hardship that the Clerk should advance money from year to year without interest, it was agreed to allow him interest on the several yearly balances.

The Old Artillery Ground, near Bishopsgate, where the Company used formerly to exercise, was now entirely changed; it is described in this year as the Liberty of the Old Artillery Ground, an extra-parochial Royalty belonging to the Tower, consisting of 202 houses, with six persons who kept coaches.\*

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\* Maitland, p. 482.





## CHAPTER XIII.

ADVANCEMENT OF THE COMPANY DURING THE REIGN  
OF GEORGE II.

FROM 1727 TO 1760.

CONTENTS.—Permission to Build on West side of Ground.—Petition to Aldermen, 1727.—The Guards allowed to use the Ground.—The Exercise performed, 1728.—Value of the Ground.—Rules for the Subscriptions to New Armoury.—Memorial to Lieutenantancy.—Plans for Armoury approved.—Lieutenantancy subscribes £500.—Annual Committee.—Lieutenant-Colonels of Trained Bands.—Application of Mrs. Gregory for place of Armourer.—List of Subscribers.—Armoury House completed, 1735.—Panels for Names ordered.—Regulations for Use of Armoury.—Action in King's Bench against Officers.—List of Arms and Armour, 1738.—The Finsbury Archers.—Payment to Militia Officers.—Duties of Clerk, Armourer, and Bandle, 1740.—Iron Gates for West side ordered.—Remainder of West side let, 1742.—Address to King, 1744.—The Colts' Feast.—Salutes fired.—Guns sent to Tower.—Gates made for Entrance Hall, 1746.—Certificates of Efficiency.—The Royal Blue Fusiliers.—Sergeants not to be less than 5 ft. 6 in.—Military Examinations.—The Hanover Grenadiers.—Sergeant-Major appointed.—Contributions to Poor Box.—Scarlet and Blue Uniforms.—Chaplain appointed, 1748.—Search for Charter and Warrants.—The Lord Mayor.—The Prussian Exercise.—British Volunteers.—Middlesex Militia.—Death of the King.

UPON the accession of George II., the affairs of the Company were in a more flourishing state than they had been for many years, Mr. Blackwell's plan of retrenchment having already taken effect.

In July, the Court agreed to present an humble Address to His Majesty, expressing their deep sense of the great loss the nation had sustained by the sudden and unexpected death of

his late royal father, and of their joy in His Majesty's peaceful and happy accession to the throne. Major Bell was desired to wait on Lord Townshend, to appoint a day to present it to His Majesty, which he promised to do; but the subject appears to have dropped, as no further mention of it is made.

At a Court of Common Council, held on the 12th of October, the Report of the Committee of City Lands, dated the 28th of June, was read, in which they recommended that the Company should be granted permission to build on the west side of the Ground, in consideration of their surrendering their lease on the terms already stated; to which the Court agreed.

The Company was ordered to attend under arms on Lord Mayor's day; after which, private leads were to be discontinued, and no more public leads were to be held after the 12th of October.

As His Majesty was going to dine at the Guildhall on Lord Mayor's day, the Court sent to inquire whether he would be pleased to receive the salute of the Company on the occasion; to which he assented.

All the three Generals chosen to lead were unable to appear, and the Court of Aldermen being also engaged, it was decided to march without a General, and that a Lieutenant-General and Major-General should lead, riding abreast. Only three "sheets" of Colours were to be made use of, and the Flankers were to march with partisans, which were to be carried at the angles of each division.

It being usual for the Corporation to allow the Company £20 towards the expenses of their march when the Sovereign came to dine in the City, they presented the following Petition to the Court of Aldermen:—

*"To the Worshipfull ye Committee of Aldermen and Common Councill of the City of London ;*

*"The Petition of ye Court of Assistants of the Artillery Company of the said City,*

*"Humbly sheweth,*

*"That the Artillery Company have been accustomed, time out of mind, to attend, in Arms, ye Right Honourable ye Lord*



1. King, 1701-1702

1701-1702

George, Prince of Wales.

Afterwards George II.

reigned 1727-1760



Mayor of this City, for ye time being, ye same Day He is Sworn at Westminster, from ye place of His Landing to ye place where His Lordship Dineth, towards ye charge of which March His Lordship, for ye time being, payeth to ye Company ye sum of £30, which is but about one-half of ye Charge of the said March.

"That when any King or Queen of this Realm is pleased to Honour this City with His or Her Royall Presence to Dine with ye Lord Mayor, the City are usually pleased to allow the said Company a further sum of Twenty Pounds towards ye Charge of their said March, which is always attended with a greater Expence on such an Occasion than is Usual at another Time.

"Therefore, as His Majesty is pleased to Declare His Royal Pleasure that He will honour this City, on Monday next, for ye aforesaid Purpose, They humbly pray yt this Worshipfull Committee will please to grant ye sum of £20 as is Usual on such an Occasion.

"By Order of the Court of Assistants,

"JOHN BLACKWELL, *Clerk.*"

1728.—At a Court on the 27th of February it was stated that the usual present had been paid into the Poor Box as was customary on renewing the lease, and that John Blackwell, citizen and loriner, Thomas Gregory, citizen and gunmaker, and William Harris, citizen and glazier, had been appointed temporary Trustees.

Colonel Williamson, of the Tower, requested permission to exercise His Majesty's Guards on duty there, on Tuesday and Thursday mornings in the Artillery Ground for two or three months; which was granted on the understanding that he should recompense Mr. J. Smith, their tenant, for any damage done to the herbage.

The public and private leads of the Company were always fixed at the first Court of Assistants after the annual elections.

The Ground was opened for public leads on Tuesday, the 4th of June, the two Ensigns being appointed to lead first, then the Colonels of the Trained Bands, by seniority, as usual. The Majors



of the Trained Bands, being honorary members of the Court of Assistants, were generally requested to inform the Colonels of their regiments on all such subjects: and, as it was considered an honour to be summoned to the Court, all those who refused to lead, or to pay quarterage, had no more summonses sent to them.

On the 16th of July, having received the new Lease, empowering the Company to build on the west side of the Ground, they resolved to advertise that the ground was to be let for that purpose, and as the wall had not been rebuilt, they were thus saved considerable expense.

On the 9th of October, the Clerk reported that he had advertised the ground to be let, for building, in the *Daily Courant*, but that people did not care to make any agreement until the making and price of bricks were settled. The Clerk was voted fifty guineas for his trouble in getting the new lease and seeing about the letting of the Ground.

The Company marched to pay their respects to the Lord Mayor on Tuesday, the 11th of June, and on Thursday, the 1st of August, they marched to Balmes; and performed the following exercise or sham fight:—\*

#### THE DESIGN.

Draw up the files in the Artillery Ground (three deep), extend north and south upon the lines, march the Company out at the little gate, pursue the same into Pest-house Field, and draw up facing westward.

The Field Officers, having reviewed the Body, and received the salutes of the rest of the Officers in their proper posts, then

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\* An Exercise of Arms to be performed by the Honourable the Artillery Company, on Thursday, the 1st of August, 1728, under the command of the Right Worshipful Sir John Thompson, Kt. and Alderman, General: the Right Worshipful Sir Thomas Lombe, Kt., Alderman and Sheriff, Lieutenant-General; Major William Brind, Major-General; Major Seth Adams, Captain of the Grenadiers; Captain Walter Sutton, 1st Captain; Captain Paul Ferris, 2nd Captain; Captain Benjamin Osgood, 3rd Captain. Bodleian Library: Gough, London. No. 278.

divide into two battalions, and order the Lieutenant-General into winter quarters ; accordingly the Lieutenant-General takes his march northwards, and, finding the country to be barren and incommodious, he draws up his men, and, by an oration he makes to them, engageth them into a revolt.

The General, by his spies, having received certain intelligence of his said revolt, sends an Officer, with a trumpeter, to know the reason of it.

The Lieutenant-General sends the Officer back in disgrace, bids defiance to the General, and said that he would give the reasons for his revolt at the point of the sword.

The General calls a Council of War, in which it was resolved to reduce the Lieutenant-General to obedience by force of arms, and therefore pursueth him with much expedition.

The Lieutenant-General draws up his forces in ambuscade, and fires upon the General on his march ; upon which the General draws up his men, and returns the fire ; but, the Lieutenant-General being very advantageously posted, the General could not force him, and therefore pursues his march to gain a more open ground.

The General, having gained an open country, draws up his forces to give battle to the Lieutenant-General ; which the Lieutenant-General perceiving, and not willing to come to a close engagement, draws off, and gains the possession of a strong line drawn across the country, and then draws up his men, in order to defend the same.

The General marcheth his forces after him (in battalia), and being willing to prevent the effusion of blood that might ensue, sends a second summons to the Lieutenant-General to give the reasons of his revolt, or submit to his mercy at discretion, otherwise he would compel him by force of arms.

The Lieutenant-General sends word that his revolt was for want of pay, and that, if he did not send all the pay due to him, and provide him better winter quarters, he would stand the utmost extremity.

The General lets him know that all the pay due to him was ready, but that he must first execute the orders he had given him.

The Lieutenant-General, not being willing to trust to the honour of the General, fires upon him at a narrow pass in the centre of the lines.

The General returns the fire, and at last, by springing a mine, makes a breach and mounts the same, which forceth the Lieutenant-General to come to a general engagement; and accordingly both armies draw up in order of battle, which is begun by cannonading, and then to a close fight, in which victory seemed doubtful for some time; till at last the Lieutenant-General was obliged to give way to the superior force of the General, to quit the field, and to make the best retreat he could to a strong pass in his rear, where he stands his ground for some time, until the General, by sending a division, flanks him on the left, which causeth him to retire to a bar at the extremity of the said pass; but finding his army much weakened, springs a mine and throws a shoal of grenades, which disorders the General's forces, and by it gains time to secure his retreat into a strong fortress some distance southward.

The General being resolved to reduce him, orders several shells to be thrown into the place; but they not having the desired effect, orders his cannon to play (*which the Lieutenant-General answers from his batteries*) and also to scale the walls, but to no purpose; so that, after several firings of small arms on both sides, both parties desist the general fire, and only are for "birding."

The General marcheth his forces down the great road on the east of the fortress, and draws up at the great gate leading towards the entrance of the castle, which at last is forced by him, and then draws up facing the entrance itself; and, after many firings on both sides, the Lieutenant-General's forces being beat into the place, the General prepares for a general assault; which the Lieutenant-General perceiving, and having several mines planted at the entrance of the interior polygon, springs the same with such success that many of the General's forces are slain thereby.

The Lieutenant-General observing the resolution of the General to storm the place, and his ammunition being spent, came to a resolution to try if he could gain an honourable

capitulation, and therefore hangs out the White Flag and beats the "Chamade."

The General, not knowing the danger he might expose the rest of his men unto in the storming the place, therefore, upon hostages being exchanged, enters into a treaty, and after some time articles were agreed unto and signed; the Lieutenant-General marcheth out with all the tokens of honour, as drums beating, colours flying, &c.; the General takes possession of this important place; and afterwards both armies join and march into the Artillery Ground, where they fire three volleys and lodge the colours, which concludes the EXERCISE.

#### DIRECTIONS FOR PERFORMANCE.

*1st Firing.*—At the Avenue by Lady Lumley's Almshouses in Ship Field, one round, by single ranks, the Lieutenant-General making the first fire.—N.B. The ranks after their firings to wheel off to the right and left outwards, and post themselves in the rear of their own divisions, after they all have fired; then wheel off the division, that the second may advance. (So of the rest.)

*2nd Firing.*—At the centre of the line, between Ship Field and Rose and Crown Field (both sides being drawn up in battalia), the Lieutenant-General making the first Fire, fire one round by single ranks of each division, and then wheel off to the rear of their own divisions. Let the firings be from right and left to the centre; then the General throws a shoal of grenades and springs a mine, and forceth the Pass.

*3rd Firing.—The Field Fight.*—Cannonading, three rounds on each side, three rounds by platoons on each side, the General making the first fire. 1. Fire from right to left; 2. From left to right; 3. From right and left into the centre.

*4th Firing.*—At the Rose and Crown, where fire two rounds by divisions, the Lieutenant-General making the first Fire; the General flanks his left, and throws a shoal of grenades, which causeth the Lieutenant-General to retreat to the Bar, after he has delivered a shoal of grenades.

*5th Firing.*—At the Bar, where fire one round by divisions, the Lieutenant-General making the first Fire; then the Lieutenant-General throws another shoal of grenades, springs a Mine, and retires into the Castle.

*6th Firing.—The Siege.*—1. Bombardment (three shells); 2. Cannonading (three rounds); 3. By the Divisions of small shot (three rounds); and then Birding on each side.

*7th Firing.*—At the Great Gate, one round by divisions, the General making the first Fire; and then the General throws grenades and springs a mine, which forceth the Gate.

*8th Firing.*—At the Entrance of the Citadel, where fire one round by divisions, the Lieutenant-General making the first Fire; then the Lieutenant-General throws a shoal of grenades; after which the General springs a mine, to force the said entrance; then the Lieutenant-General springs another, to beat off the General's men, whereby many are destroyed; *and then beats the Chamade.*

1729.—The value of the Ground at this period is shown by a lease granted to Sir Joseph Eyles, on the 18th of March, for the herbage of the Ground, at a rent of £36 per annum, he keeping the east wall in repair. A lease was also given to Mr. Rymill, for seventy feet on the west side of the Ground, on the condition that he should build the whole front in a handsome and uniform manner, according to the agreement in the City's lease: the period was for fifty-one years certain, with an additional ten years if the Company got their lease renewed, he paying 1s. 6d. per foot clear of all taxes, parliamentary or otherwise.

The subject of building a new Armoury was again taken up in April, and referred to the Committee.

The Company marched to pay their respects to the Lord Mayor, on Wednesday, the 11th of June, it being the anniversary of the King's accession: the Commanders appointed their own officers and paid their share of the expenses, the Clerk having to provide all necessaries and prepare an Exercise.

At a Court held on the 17th of July, plans for a new Armoury were submitted by Mr. Stibbs and Mr. Lance, when it was decided that the former was the best, and it was thereupon adopted.

1730.—On the 18th of February, the Committee appointed to consider how money should be raised to build the New Armoury, presented their report to the Court recommending that a voluntary subscription should be opened forthwith; and to facilitate and encourage the same it should be commenced by the gentlemen of the Court of Assistants, as an example to others to be liberal on this occasion.

The preamble and conditions for a voluntary subscription were as follows:—

His Royal Majesty King George the First having been graciously pleased to order the sum of Five Hundred Pounds

to be paid to the Honourable the Artillery Company of the City of London, as a mark of His Royal favour towards them, and a testimony of his approving the good order in which they appeared on the 1st of June, 1722, as they marched in review before him: it is the intention of the President, Vice-President, Treasurer, and Court of Assistants of the said Company to appropriate the said Five Hundred Pounds towards the building of a new Armoury; and it being the design of the aforesaid gentlemen that the said Armoury be a noble structure or edifice in honour to the memory of his said Royal Majesty, and likewise in honour of his present Majesty, King George the Second, their august Captain-General: they do therefore order that a voluntary subscription be forthwith taken for raising a sufficient sum for completing the same, according to a model or plan prepared for that purpose.

That for the encouragement of such gentlemen as are pleased to become subscribers to this undertaking:—

1. That such gentlemen as shall subscribe and pay the sum of five pounds or upwards, shall have their names set in letters of gold on the panels in the Great Room in the said Armoury, with the respective sums by them subscribed, as a grateful acknowledgment of their being kind benefactors to the said Company (if they please to give leave for so doing).

2. That such gentlemen as shall subscribe and pay the sum of ten pounds or upwards, shall not only have their names set as aforesaid, but be admitted and entered members of the said Company (if they are not so already) free from paying any quarterage (*Durante Vita*), provided they are not Officers in the Trained Bands of this City.

3. That such gentlemen as shall subscribe and pay the sum of twenty pounds or upwards, shall not only have their names set, and be admitted members of this Company, as aforesaid, but be also admitted honorary members of the Court of Assistants; but this not to extend to any Officers in the Trained Bands of this City, the Westminster, or Tower Hamlets, under the degree of a Captain-Lieutenant.

That when a sufficient sum is subscribed to complete the building of the said Armoury, that the said subscription money

be collected and received by the Clerk and paid into the hands of the Honourable Sir Gerrard Conyers, Treasurer to the said Company, or into the Bank of England, as the Court of Assistants shall see proper to direct and appoint; and not to be converted or employed to any other use or purpose whatsoever than for building the said Armoury.

These rules were ratified and confirmed by the Court, several members in the room subscribing to the fund at once.

At a Court on the 28th of May, the usual order, that when eight members were present they might elect a chairman and proceed to business, was confirmed; and the usual standing Committee, consisting of eleven members, was appointed, but the following year the number was reduced to nine.

The Captain of the Grenadiers requested that he might be allowed to provide the music for each march, which he undertook to do for thirty shillings each march, which was agreed to.

1731.—On the 17th of May the Court drew up and approved of the following Memorial to the Court of Lieutenancy:—

*To the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor and the rest of the Honourable the Commissioners of His Majesty's Lieutenancy for the City of London and Liberties thereof.*

“The Memorial and Representation of the President, Vice-President, Treasurer, and Court of Assistants of the Artillery Company of the said City,

“Sheweth:

“That they have been informed that this Honourable Court, some years since, had an intention to build a House or Armoury in the Artillery Ground, for the Use and Service of the Officers and Soldiers of the Militia of this City, on the Days of their Muster and other public drawings forth.

“And that they had appointed a Committee and advised with Counsel thereon, as in particular in the years 1702 and 1704, and that the said Committee did, in the year 1704, make their report to this Honourable Court in the following words, viz.,

“‘That pursuant to the matter to them referred, they have had the Opinion of the Recorder and the Common Serjeant,

that this Court has authority by law to expend what sum of money they shall think necessary to build a House for the Use and Service of the Officers and Soldiers of the Militia of this City upon the days of their Muster and other public drawings forth.

“ ‘They also report that the Artillery Garden, being given by this City, as well for the use of the Trained Bands as of the Artillery Company, is a proper place to build such a House upon, and are of Opinion that the sum of ———, or thereabouts, will erect a building proper for the uses afore-said.’

“ For the greater certainty of which they refer to the Books of this Honourable Court.

“ That the Artillery Company, taking into consideration the great want of an Armory, are about raising a sum, by way of a voluntary Subscription, towards the erecting such a building, with Offices and Accommodations, as may be convenient to receive the Officers and Soldiers of the Trained Bands of this City on Muster Days and other Public Drawings forth, and Exercise the Artillery Company therein, in case of wet weather.

“ Therefore the said Court of Assistants humbly hope that this Honourable Court will please to take the premises into their Consideration.”

The Company's accounts for the years 1727-9 showed that the sum of £198 19s. 1d. was due to John Blackwell, the Clerk.

It was ordered that the Flankers on General Marches should carry partisans at the angles of the divisions, as was done at the review before George I.; and that they should provide themselves with partisans, as the Captains and Lieutenants did with half-pikes. Every member under arms on a Public Lead was entitled to go to the entertainment at night, but was obliged to spend 6d., the same as on private nights.

On the 11th of October, Public Leads were ordered to be discontinued, and also Private Leads after Lord Mayor's day. The Grenadiers' music was ordered to consist of one curtail, three hautboys, and no more, and the Clerk was to pay for the same.



On the 15th of November, the Court ordered that for the future a rough draft of the Minutes should be signed by the Chairman, and brought to the next Court.

1732.—On the 8th of May, the Court of Assistants finally approved of the plan for the New Armoury prepared by Mr. Stibbs, and which it was estimated would cost £1,800.

It had been proposed, at a Court held on the 19th of July, 1731, that the Captains should be elected for the year instead of for each march, and it was referred to the next Court, on the 26th of July, who decided in the affirmative; but at another Court, held two days after, this decision was reversed, and it was ordered to be left over for the next General Court.

At the first Court held after the General Court in this year, on the 26th of May, it was decided to choose the three Captains for the three marches for the year, the same as the Grenadiers did, each Captain to pay £5 only, towards the expenses.

For the march to Balmes, on the 1st of August, the Captain of the Grenadiers was allowed £6, instead of £4, for the next two marches, for the expenses of the entertainment.

On the 5th of October, the Clerk produced precedents of the Court expelling a member of the Court and electing another, which proved satisfactorily that they had the power to do so.

1733.—At a Court on the 5th of March, the Annual Committee reported that on the 27th of July, 1732, they met a Committee of the Court of Lieutenancy, who were appointed to inspect the old building in the Artillery Ground to see if it could be repaired and enlarged, but they decided that nothing could be done to it.

The plan adopted on the 17th of May, 1731, was submitted to the Committee of the Court of Lieutenancy, who inquired what sum they were expected to subscribe on the conditions named in the Memorial of the 17th of May, 1731, viz., that it was to be appropriated for the accommodation of the Trained Bands and officers thereof on Muster days and other public drawings forth, whenever the Honourable the Commissioners

of His Majesty's Lieutenancy for this City, &c., should see proper to appoint the same. The ground-floor great room to muster the Trained Bands in; and the great room above for the reception and accommodation of the Officers thereof. The Committee of the Company said they hoped to receive not less than £600. The Lieutenancy approved of the plan, and agreed to subscribe £500 towards the expense. On considering the plan the Committee decided that a window, door, and balcony over the great door in the front of the house, instead of a niche, would be much more useful and commodious for the Field Officers of the Trained Bands, and the Court resolved to apply to the Court of Lieutenancy for permission to alter the plan accordingly.

On the 26th of May, 1732, the usual Committee was chosen to manage and prepare such affairs as might from time to time be referred to them by the Court to report their opinion thereon; the Committee consisted of nine, five being a quorum, which was altered the following year by the Committee being formed of the whole Court, and seven being the quorum.

At a Court on the 28th of May, 1734, the order for holding Courts in the absence of the President, Vice-President, or Treasurer, was continued for another year; and it was ordered that when any of the Lieutenant-Colonels of the Trained Bands who were *members of the Company* thought it necessary to call a Court, the order of one of them to the Clerk should be deemed a sufficient warrant for him to direct the beadle to summons a Court, and when eight were present it should be lawful for them to choose a Chairman, and proceed to act on all such affairs of the Company as might come before them. On the 3rd of June, 1735, another alteration was made, as it was ordered that the Court should not be assembled by the Lieutenant-Colonels unless they were *members of the Court*. On the 1st of June, 1736, the Court ordered that *any* of the Lieutenant-Colonels of the Trained Bands might direct the Clerk to wait upon one of the three chiefs, viz., the President, Vice-President, or Treasurer, to request them to appoint a day for holding a Court; and when eight were present, but none of the three chiefs, they might choose a chairman, and proceed to business.

The Company's Accounts being audited to Lady's-day, 1732, showed that £105 9s. 9d. was owing to the Clerk.

On the 12th of March, the Court directed that application should be made to Sir R. Walpole to inquire when and in what manner his Most Sacred Majesty would be pleased to permit the Company to wait upon him, in order to lay before His Majesty their proposals for a new Armoury, hoping that he would be pleased to grant them some kind aid towards completing the same.

In order to oblige members to take their turn as leaders, the General Court ordered that for the future a list of those whose turn it was to lead should be kept, and that if any of them refused, they should be declared to be no longer members of the Company.

The first Court was held after the General Court, on the 4th of June, and it was then decided to discontinue electing an Annual Committee, which, for the future, should consist of the whole Court; seven being a quorum.

The Ground was opened for exercise on Tuesday the 12th of June, and the Hon. Sir William Bellers, Kt., Colonel of the Blue Regiment, was appointed to be the first to lead; after him the two Ensigns of the Ground, and then the members of the Court.

As many of the Sergeants of the Trained Bands had for some years been very neglectful in attending the three grand marches, properly dressed in buff, with firelocks and bayonets, and did not provide substitutes if ill or unavoidably absent—as they were bound to do by the Orders of the Court of Lieutenancy of the 22nd of July, and Court of Assistants of the 5th of August, 1719, which were confirmed by the General Court on the 14th of April, 1720—the Court, on the 23rd of July, ordered a list to be kept of all who did not attend, and that it should be laid before the Lieutenancy, and Commanders, with a request to discharge them.

1734.—The Court, on the 25th of April, having applied, through the Right Hon. Sir Robert Walpole, for permission for the Court to wait on His Majesty, to present an Address of

Congratulation on the Marriage of the Princess Royal with His Highness the Prince of Orange, were informed that His Majesty had signified his pleasure to prevent as much as possible the attendance of any great bodies on that occasion; for that the Prince was so weakly in his constitution that it would be too great a fatigue to him under his present circumstances, and that His Majesty would graciously accept their kind offer as well as if it were done.

The Armourer, Mr. Gregory, having died, Mr. North, an Ensign, petitioned the Court, on the 23rd of April, for the place, and Mrs. Gregory, the wife of the late Armourer, also applied for it at the same time; but the Court decided that it was improper to make choice of a woman as an Armourer, there being no precedent for it, and elected North by a large majority.

All the Court of Aldermen having taken their turn to lead, they had great difficulty in obtaining Generals for the Marches; at a Court, therefore, on the 9th of May, the President offered to lead on the first march, and the Vice-President on the second march.

The Armourer was ordered to give security for £100, and find two sureties.

An advertisement was ordered to be inserted in the *Daily Advertiser* for contracts to build the Armoury, which were to be sent in by the 6th of June.

The contracts were examined on that day, and found to be as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Major B. Osgood ... ..	1,653	0	0
Mr. Thomas Dunn ... ..	1,459	15	5
Mr. Robinson ... ..	1,390	0	0
Mr. John Baker ... ..	1,440	0	0
Mr. Poltney ... ..	1,450	0	0
Messrs. Harris and Stibbs ... ..	1,390	0	0

The last-named firm then offered to do it, including the additional masonry, amounting to about eleven guineas, which had been omitted in the original draft, for £1,284.

On the 6th of June, Lieutenant Ladyman was appointed Sergeant of the Ground, to assist the Clerk on the three General

Marches; and at the same Court twelve members were chosen to be Trustees of the Ground, in place of the Clerk and Mr. William Harris, the surviving Trustees.

As it was found necessary to sink the foundations of the new Armoury House three feet lower than was originally intended—at a cost of about £70—or else to cross and long plank it—which would only cost £48—the latter plan was adopted.

On the 26th of July, the sum of £500, the gift of George I., which had been invested in South Sea Annuities, was ordered to be realised, and subscribers were requested to pay up their subscriptions.

The Accounts of the Company to Lady-day showed that the balance owing to the Clerk had been reduced to £61 11s. 1d.

The Old Armoury stood near the west wall, and the Watch House and sheds at the corner of Kissing Lane.

In December the building had so far advanced that it was insured in the Hand-in-Hand Insurance Office.

1735.—The Ground was generally opened for private leads on the first Tuesday after Lady-day, but it was postponed this year to the 15th of April, as the ground before the new Armoury had only been just levelled, and had to be sown with grass.

On the 10th of April, it was decided to build two walls behind the new Armoury, and to make an enclosure for a yard or garden, and to build a house there.

On the 3rd of June, it was ordered that the Company should pay their respects to the Lord Mayor on the 11th of June, and that the Commanding Officers for the day should prepare an Exercise, and get the Clerk to assist them. The Exercise was formerly drawn up by the Lieutenants of the Ground.

A list of subscribers to the fund for building the Armoury was drawn up in June, showing that the following had been elected Members in accordance with the conditions published on the 18th of February, 1729:—

Captain Thomas Ruttty	...	...	...	£20	0	Elected 7th October, 1734, an Honorary Member of Court for life, and another Member was elected in his room.
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Lieut.-Colonel John Williams	...	£20	0	Member of Company for life.
Lieut.-Colonel James Seamer	...	20	0	" " "
Lieut.-Colonel Paul Ferris	...	10	10	23rd December, 1734, Member of Company for life.
Lieut.-Colonel Peregrine Phillips	..	12	0	" " "
Major Henry Tame	... ..	10	0	" " "
Major John Sedley	... ..	10	0	" " "
Major Samuel Saunders	... ..	10	0	19th March, 1735, Member of Company for life.
Major B. Osgood	... ..	10	0	" " "
Mr. John Hawkins (gunsmith)	..	20	0	12th May, 1735, Hon. Member of Court.
Major Joseph Lambe	... ..	10	0	12th May, 1735, Member of Company.
Mr. William Dobinson	... ..	20	0	21st July, 1735, Hon. Member of Court.

On the 21st of July Captain Mason was appointed Engineer for the next march; and it was ordered that, for the future, members who wore scarlet on any of the three grand marches might carry either fusils or half-pikes, as they might prefer.

The new Armoury having been completed, the Court, on the 31st of July, resolved to let it for the year to a Sutler during the time of mustering the six regiments of Trained Bands, who might sell beer, ale, and all other liquors below stairs, but suffer no beer drinkers to sit upstairs. Two bids of eight guineas were made for it, and it was given to Captain Rutty. The Clerk thereupon applied for some compensation, as it was his perquisite to have the use of the Armoury for sutling during musters.

The Beadle was ordered to hoist the flag on the Armoury on all proper and public occasions, and therefore asked for some addition to his salary for this "extraordinary service."

Another Military work was published during the year by a member of the Company, entitled "A Complete System of MILITARY DISCIPLINE, as it is now used in the British Foot; with explanations. Being a few Military Flowers collected out of The Artillery Garden of London. By John Gittins, a member thereof, and a Captain in the Blue Regiment."

1736.—The Accounts of the Company for the year 1734 were

audited on the 2nd of February, and for the first time for many years the Company found they were out of debt, and had a sum of £99 11s. 7½d. to their credit, which was still further increased the following year. It was then ordered that, for the future, the accounts should be made up each year to Christmas, and audited within six weeks.

An application was made to allow the Armoury to be used on the 1st of March, being the Queen's birthday, by such members as wished to have an entertainment at their own expense, and to drink a glass of wine in honour of the day.

On the 22nd of April the Court voted £50 to Mr. Stibbs, and the like sum to John Blackwell, the Clerk, for their trouble in looking after the New Armoury; and £10 to the Beadle for summoning the Trustees for meetings on the subject of the buildings; and £27 1s. 10d. to Mr. Harris, Jun.

The persons who rented the Burying-ground complained that the corner of the wall, belonging to the Company, where the old Armoury stood, was broken down, and required to be repaired.

At a Court on the 1st of June panels were ordered to be put up in the Great Room upstairs, with the names of the subscribers to the Armoury House in letters of gold.

In July an arrangement appears to have been made with the Corporation for the Watch House, at a rent of 11s. 8d. per annum.

Captain Mason was allowed one guinea for providing powder and firing the great guns to salute the officers of the Trained Bands on entering the Ground on the six days of muster.

At a Court, on the 17th of July, the Trustees having ordered the panels, applied for instructions as to how the names should be put up; the following regulations were therefore made :—

1. His Majesty King George I., in one panel.
2. The Honourable His Majesty's Commissioners of Lieutenancy, in the next panel.
3. The Aldermen of the City of London, in the next.
4. The Honorary Court of Assistants.
5. The Elective Court, as it stood in the year 1734.
6. The Members of the Company, according to their seniority, who had subscribed and paid £5, or more, towards the said Company.

In 1803 they had been removed or painted over, and some of them were fixed to the sides of the little staircase leading from the sutling-room to the orchestra and roof.\*

In order to prevent confusion when the Trained Bands mustered for the first time in the new Armoury, the following orders and regulations were agreed to:—

“That it is the opinion of this Court that the new Armoury was built to and for the use of the several Members of the Honourable Artillery Company, and for the muster of the Trained Bands, and for the accommodation of the Officers of the said Bands, whenever they shall be ordered by the Commissioners of His Majesty’s Lieutenancy for the performance of any duty or service.

That the table next the window, on the right hand going in, be for the use of the Commission Officers for the day on which they respectively march.

That the table on the right hand, at the back of the room, be for the use of the Sergeants of the several regiments as they respectively march.

That the table on the left hand, next the window, be for the use of the Members of this Company, being spectators, on any of the days the regiments respectively muster; regard always to be had to such as are Subscribers

That the table on the left hand, at the back of the room, going in, be for the use of any body of Volunteers who do march in the respective regiments.

That the room on the right hand, at the top of the stairs, be for the use of any body of Grenadiers, if any such march with any of the regiments.

That whenever any Gentlemen of the Court of Lieutenancy please to come, they be admitted into the room at their pleasure, and be seated at the Officers’ table.

That no person, on any pretence whatsoever, do presume to bring into the said Great Room any person or persons not being Members of the said Company, without leave of the Field Officers for the day had first been obtained.

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\* Higlmore, p. 203.



That the Beadle, or his Deputy, do attend at the door to let in the several Members that shall desire to come in ; and that the said Beadle or his Deputy be supported by a good body of Sentinels, to withstand any person or persons who shall forcibly endeavour to break any of these orders.

That if any person or persons shall stir up or raise any riot, tumult, or disturbance in the said room, being members or not, shall be by the said Field Officers ordered to be turned out of the room.

That a copy of these Orders be fairly wrote, and hung up near the door of the said Great Room.

That no malt liquors be permitted to be sold or brought into any part of the Armoury.

That the Clerk have the liberty to sell wine in the said Armoury, and all other liquors (malt liquor excepted), on the six Muster days only, and then to discontinue selling, and to clear the said Armoury. This order to continue for one year.

That if any Member of this Company have a desire to erect a shed or tent for the selling any sort of liquors on the six days of muster only (wine excepted), may make application to the Court of Assistants for leave for their so doing, and that it be on the west side of the Ground."

Permission was given to Mr. Merry to erect a booth or tent against the west wall, not exceeding about forty feet long and thirty feet deep, to sell beer, ale, and other liquors, but not wine, during the six days of muster only, and to clear all away immediately after, and pay 3s. as an acknowledgment to the Company.

The annual march to Balmes, for some reason which is not explained, was postponed, a notice being put in the newspapers stating that the Court of Assistants of the Artillery Company had, "for special reasons," ordered the march to Balmes, which was to have taken place on Monday, the 2nd of August, to be postponed to a future day. It afterwards took place on Monday, the 30th of August.

On the 4th of November, Major Joseph Lambe, Major B. Osgood, and Captain W. Martin complained to the Court that they were being tried for a pretended assault on a man who

attempted to drive an empty chaise with a pair of horses through the ranks of the Company in Bishopsgate Street, on the 29th of June, when they were going to perform an exercise after paying their respects to the Lord Mayor. The Court ordered the case to be defended at the expense of the Company, and an application to be made to the Court of King's Bench to enlarge the rule.

A lease of forty feet of the Ground on the west side, next adjoining the Burial Ground, to a depth of forty feet, was granted to Hannah Thompson, on the 4th of November, at one shilling per foot per annum, from Christmas, on which to build two dwelling-houses.

1737.—On the 23rd of March, the Trustees appointed to build the New Armoury reported that the building was finished, that part of the furniture was made, and all had been paid for with the exception of setting the names on the panels, the total sum being

Cash received	...	...	...	£1,691	0	6
„ paid	...	...	...	1,689	11	1½
				<hr/>		
Balance	...	...	...	£1	9	4½
				<hr/>		

The Trustees recommended that the rooms remaining unfurnished should have tables and benches, and that application should be made to subscribers to pay up what they had promised. The Watch House was ordered to be taken down at Lady-day, and the pavement made good (according to the agreement with the Committee on City Lands) in Bunhill Row, commonly called Thieving Lane, from the south end to the end of Mr. Preedmore's garden, amounting to ninety feet.

At the Court on the 23rd of March, Mr. Robert Reynolds, a bricklayer, was granted thirty feet of ground on the west side next to the forty feet granted to H. Thompson.

The costs incurred in defending the three officers from the charge of assault on the 29th of June in the previous year, amounting to £31 10s., were ordered to be paid, but a Committee was at the same time appointed to report on the case.

They presented their report on the 20th of April, stating that they considered the case was only taken up by the Company on account of their believing the defendants to be innocent. Three Counsel were employed, and the case came before the Court of King's Bench on the 16th of November, and was tried before the said Court at the Guildhall on the 25th of February, when all the defendants were found guilty. The Attorney had declined any assistance from the Clerk, and neglected to acquaint them with the material occurrences after the proceedings of the 16th of November; nor did he communicate with the Court, or take their instructions, which if it had been done, proper measures would probably have been taken to arrange matters without a trial; and that on the whole the Company had suffered sufficient reproach for concerning themselves about the defendants, who appeared to be guilty. The Committee thought that the Company could not, with regard either to their circumstances or honour have anything more to do with the case, although the defendants still insisted on their innocence, but if they were not guilty, it was incumbent on them to prove it at the trial for their own sakes as well as for the Company. The total costs, amounting to £66 13s. 11d., were ordered to be paid, at a Court held on the 12th of July, 1739.

In May an order was issued that, for the future, half the pioneers were to march in front on General Marches with the Captain, but no drummers, and the other half in the rear with the Lieutenant.

On the 20th of July, Mr. John Merry was granted the same amount of ground on the same terms as the previous year, in order to provide refreshments during the time that the Trained Bands were out for training; but no skittles were to be played. A similar permission was granted to Mr. Ladyman—only two being allowed, and the Clerk having the use of the Armoury.

On the 7th of October, Ensign Henry Wardell presented a painting of the Arms of the Company, for which a frame was ordered to be made similar to the one at the upper end of the Great Room, by William Harris: the cost amounted to £7, and the following March it was ordered to be fixed at the east end of the Great Room.

1738.—A Committee having been appointed to assemble and examine the state of the Company's Arms, their report was read at a Court held on the 24th of February. They stated that they had taken an inventory of the arms and ammunition, &c., belonging to the Company, on the 17th of November, and found as follows:—

1. An entire suit of Horse Armour.
2. A Back, Breast, and blue Headpiece of Foot Armour.
3. Ditto Headpiece of ditto.
4. A Breast and Headpiece of ditto.
5. Ditto.
6. Ditto.
7. Ditto.
8. Ditto.
9. Ditto.
10. A Breast and Face in one piece.
11. Pieces of a Suit of Indian Armour.
12. A Hand and Gauntlet.
13. A Face Piece.  
All the aforementioned want painting except the Headpiece No. 2.
14. Nine Fieldpieces in good order, and one damaged.
15. One Mortarpiece and Carriage.
16. One Tilting Staff and Lance.
17. Seventeen Half-Pikes and one Quarter-Pike.
18. Five Quarter Pikes with Rests.
19. An old Leading Staff.
20. Two old Halberds and one Partisan.
21. Two Halberds, two Partisans, and one Leading Staff, all in good order.
22. Six sheets of Colours.
23. Fifty-four Firelocks, fifty-five Bayonets, and eighteen Belts.
24. Three Swords and Belts.
25. Four Drums.
26. The Present of Mr. Black Wardell, one of the Executors of Captain John Bassindine, deceased, consisting of one Picture, two Models, and two Lions.

The Committee recommended that the above pieces of armour should be set up as ornaments, after such as required had been painted and repaired.

On the 11th of April, the herbage was let to Sir J. Eyles, he undertaking to keep the iron gates in repair and to paint them

once in two years, and to keep the raised portion of ground before the Armoury in repair, which was frequently much broken up by the sheep and cattle: he was also granted a lease of 350 feet of the west side of the Ground for twenty-one years.

Panels were ordered to be made for the east end of the Great Room, similar to those at the west end.

The Field Officers of the Trained Bands agreed that the Officers of their several regiments should be privately exercised in the Armoury on the following days, in accordance with the resolution of the General Committee of the Court of Assistants on the 20th of June, viz.:

The White Regiment on Thursday, 13th July			
„ Red	„	Friday,	14th „
„ Blue	„	Monday,	17th „
„ Green	„	Wednesday,	19th „
„ Yellow	„	Thursday,	20th „
„ Orange	„	Friday,	21st „

One guinea and a half was allowed for the powder for firing eleven guns to salute the Officers of the Trained Bands on their six days of muster, each charge consisting of 4 ozs. of powder.

The same arrangements as usual were made for the Sutlers, and a lock and two keys were ordered for the door to the balcony; one for the use of each Field Officer on the day of their respective musters.

A letter was received from the Society of Finsbury Archers, in October, requesting permission to erect two shooting butts, at a range of fifty yards, at the north end of the Ground, which would be gratefully acknowledged by them as a favour; and their request was referred to the General Committee.

The Company's marks for shooting with the long-bow and cross-bow in the fields near Finsbury were still standing. They extended from the Castle at Moorgate to Islington Common, on each side of a public pathway leading by the Rosemary Branch; along the side of which path twenty-seven stones, or butts, were then standing, with the distances carved upon them,





for the use of the Company, as the accompanying map will show.\*

On the 18th of October, Captain-Lieutenant Lewis Davis paid £20 towards the Armoury, and was admitted an Honorary Member of Court.

1739.—At a Court on the 8th of February, it was ordered that at least 23 feet 10 inches of the Ground mentioned in the Committee Minutes of the 14th of December, should be reserved for a gateway, with dwarf walls and palisade; and that for the future none of the Exercises for Grand Marches were to be printed without the previous order of the General Committee.

It was reported, at the same Court, that the Clerk had taken upon himself to distribute the £78 given by the Lieutenantcy to Officers of the Militia who seldom attended the marches, which the Court regretted, and decided to take steps to see it properly divided for the future.

The Court of Lieutenantcy were requested to order all the Marshals of the City Militia to march in buff, at their three grand marches: this is the first occasion on which the Trained Bands were styled Militia.

In May the old arms and bayonets were ordered to be set up as ornaments in the Great Room.

On the 17th of May the Court ordered that no person should be given a certificate of membership, by the Clerk, until he had been admitted by the Court of Assistants.

At the same Court it was reported that the following gentlemen, who had paid £20 each towards the New Armoury, had been admitted Honorary Members of the Court, in accordance with the order of the Court of the 18th of February, 1729, and their election was confirmed at the General Court on the 24th of May:—

Lieutenant-Colonel John Williams.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Seymour.

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\* This map is a facsimile (reduced) from one given by Highmore. A somewhat similar one is in the "Ain for Finsbury Archers," in the Guildhall Library, and another in a collection of London prints and maps in the Bodleian, at Oxford, and the Print Room, British Museum.



Captain Thomas Rutty.  
Captain John Hawkins.  
Mr. William Dobinson.  
Captain-Lieutenant L. Davis.

At the Court on the 17th of May, the lease granted to H. Thompson was altered by the word "three," instead of "two," houses being inserted; and seventy-two feet of ground next to hers was granted to Mr. S. Barrett, for building dwelling-houses, the leases being made in March the following year.

The sum of £78, given annually by the Lieutenancy to the Company for the Militia Officers, was ordered to be divided as follows for the year 1737: £26 for each Grand March, viz., 3s. 4d. for each Officer represented by a substitute, and the remainder in equal parts amongst those present in person.

The General Committee met at the Armoury House on every General day, or public lead, at three o'clock in the afternoon, and at ten o'clock in the morning on the day for each of the three Grand Marches; their business being to examine the state of the Company's affairs, and to consider and determine all matters brought before it, which were proposed and seconded by any member of the Court. Five were to form a quorum, but they could not authorise more than £2 being expended.

On the 30th of May the Officers were again elected for the three marches during the year, the General Committee having the power at any time to change the Officers for any march if they thought fit.

The first record on the Minutes of the Court made of the admission of members, occurs on the 17th of May, when Mr. James Little, and, on the 12th of July, Mr. William Williams, —who were presented to the General Committee of Assistants; the latter by Captain King and Captain Luck, and were admitted members.

A vote of thanks was given to Captain Price for procuring, as a present to the Company, sixteen new cohorns, ten new great guns (with their carriages painted), twelve gabions, and thirty-seven hurdles.

On the 5th of November, the Armoury House was illu-

minated, and the great guns fired, in commemoration of the King's Accession.

1740.—On the 20th of March the Court approved of the agreement of the General Committee of the 12th of November, to allow Mr. Mitchell to carry his south wall seven inches further than the thirty-two feet already allotted to him, on the condition that he should allow the person who built next to him to have part of the said wall on paying him for it, according to the Act of Parliament.

On the 21st of May, trees were ordered to be planted behind the Armoury; and eighteen feet of the west side was let to Captain Long, for building a dwelling-house upon.

It was ordered that for the future no person should be chosen to any chargeable office in the Company, without his consent, until he had been a member for more than twelve months, unless he was a Field Officer, or Captain in the Militia.

No vintner was to be admitted a member until it had been agreed upon at two successive Courts.

The election of the Clerk and Beadle at the next General Court was ordered to be by ballot, in order to preserve a good understanding between the members of the Company.

On the 21st of May, the election of two Sergeants of the Ground, to instruct the members, and perform sergeants' duties at every lead, was ordered to be recommended to the General Court, and that an allowance of £4 each should be paid to them for performing those duties during the season, when they were to attend at the Armoury every Tuesday at three o'clock.

The duties and allowances of the Clerk, Armourer, and Beadle were laid down by a Court of Assistants, held on the 21st of May, as follows:—

“THE CLERK.

1. The Clerk to take care of all the books and writings belonging to the Company.

2. To attend at all Courts and Committees.

3. To collect the Rents of the Tenants, and Quarterage of the Members.

4. To attend at all Leads in the Ground, and call off the Lieutenants and Ensigns on Private Leads.

5. To take and keep an account of what Members appear at the Exercises on every Tuesday.

6. To make and deliver to the Armourer and Beadle an inventory of all the arms, furniture, and stores committed to their charge respectively, and to keep copies thereof in a book for that purpose.

7. To do such other business as the Court or General Committee of Assistants shall from time to time order or appoint.

8. To give such security for his fidelity as the Court of Assistants shall approve of.

That the allowances to him for the ensuing year be as follows: viz., £25 for salary; one shilling in the pound for rents collected by him; two shillings in the pound for quarterage by him collected of the Members; one shilling of every Member at his admission; and one shilling for entering the translation of every Sergeant from one Commander to another.

#### THE ARMOURER.

1. To take care of, keep clean, and repair, all the Company's arms, artillery, and armour.

2. To take care of the hurdles, gabions, canvas, ropes, stakes, pioneers' accoutrements, and such other military stores as are not appointed to be under the care of the Beadle.

3. To be present at delivering them out, and receiving them back, at all the Company's exercises.

That his allowance be £12 per annum.

#### THE BEADLE.

1. To summon all Courts and Committees.

2. To attend at the door with his staff at all their meetings.

3. To summon all the Members every Public Lead, and at all such other times as the Court or General Committee of Assistants shall appoint.

4. To make up all the Company's cartridges.

5. To give notice to the Members of their Leads.

6. To deliver the pouches at the Leads.

7. To appear and walk with his staff in the Ground between the Officers and spectators when the Company is drawn up on the Lines, in order to prevent interruptions.

8. To look after, keep clean, and air at least once a week, both winter and summer, the Armoury and furniture.

9. To take into his charge the silver leading staves, sheets of colours, pouches and powder, and the Beadle's silver-headed staff.

10. To call off the Lieutenants and Ensigns, in the absence of the Clerk, on Private Leads.

11. To assist the Armourer in delivering out and receiving back such of the Company's military stores as shall be used in their exercises.

12. To hoist the Flag on the Armoury on the eve of the King's Birth, Accession, and Coronation, the Restoration, the 1st of August, the 4th and 5th of November, each of the three Grand Marches of the Artillery Company, and at the Muster of every Regiment of Trained Bands.

13. To do such other business as shall from time to time be appointed by the Court or General Committee of Assistants.

That his allowance be £20 per annum, sixpence of every Member at his admission, and sixpence for entering the translation of every Sergeant from one Commander to another."

At the General Court on the 3rd of June, Mr. Ebenezer Blackwell paid £20 towards the Armoury House, on condition of being made an Honorary Member of the Court.

On the 21st of October, Mr. Mitchell having died, the materials for his house were bought by Mr. Samuel Barrett, and the lease was transferred to him.

On the 5th of December, it was ordered that the General Committee should have the power to admit any person a Member who had been duly recommended at the previous meeting of the Committee; and, on the 28th of January, it was further ordered that the entrance-money of candidates should be deposited with the Clerk before the election, and to be returned to them if not elected.

1741.—A lease of eighteen feet of ground to Captain Richard Long, for building a dwelling-house on the west side, was ordered to be executed, on the 28th of January.

The Court ordered, on the 24th of March, that all members who did not pay their subscriptions before the 1st of May should be excluded from the Company.

At the same Court, iron gates were ordered to be put up on the west side, with the Company's arms in copper. The work was undertaken by Mr. Hannum at 4d. per lb., exclusive of arms and locks, the bars being one inch square, and to be finished by the 1st of May.

At a Court on the 25th of March, the Company was ordered to parade the following day, to escort the new Lord Mayor from the Guildhall to Tower Hill and back, where he was going to be sworn, in place of the Lord Mayor who had lately died, it being during the vacation, so that the Courts at Westminster were not sitting. The Company having a right to wait on the Lord Mayor as his body-guard to the very steps of the stage on which he was to be sworn on Tower Hill, his Lordship was desired to insist on this right.

On the 8th of April, three tenders were received for building two stone piers for the iron gates, at £39, £35, and £33 respectively. That of Mr. C. Horsnail, for £33, was accepted, the contract being as follows: Two Portland stone piers, with proper bases and caps, with two necks, and balls with flames (grenades), the dimensions of each pier being 13 feet 10 inches high, 2 feet 2 inches square; 16 feet 8 inches of Portland stone steps between the gates or piers, 2 feet 2 inches wide and 7 inches thick; two small stones at the sides of the small gates in the brickwork on the top of the gates; the balls to be 1 foot 9 inches in diameter: all in sound Portland stone,—piers, bases and caps, solid.

The trees behind the Armoury being dead were ordered to be removed, the middle gravelled, and a bank to be made round the walls.

The ground still remaining unlet was to be advertised in the *Daily Advertiser*, on Tuesdays and Thursdays, for three weeks.

At the General Court, on the 28th of May, the Court of

Assistants, was instructed to revise the old orders, and to leave out the obsolete rules, to insert new ones, and to lay them before the next General Court; but at the General Court in 1742 it was again deferred to the following year.

The Committee who were superintending the new iron gates were directed to look after the new storehouses, and stabling also.

On the 16th of July, twenty-one guns were ordered to be fired, to salute each of the six regiments of the Trained Bands when they entered the Ground, under the direction of the Engineer.

At a Court on the 17th of December, it was proposed that the Court of Aldermen and Sheriffs should be summoned to the Court of Assistants.

1742.—On the 3rd of February, a lease was granted to Mr. Samuel Barrett for thirty-six feet of the west side, on which to build two houses; and Mr. William Norman was also granted thirty-six feet for the same purpose; and the Trustees appointed on the 19th of September, 1734, were requested to sign the said leases.

On the 23rd of March, the remainder of the west side of the Ground still remaining unlet, amounting to about 158 feet, was let to Mr. Barrett and Mr. Norman in equal proportions, for the yearly rent of £7 10s. from Midsummer following for one half, and from Michaelmas for the other half, and they were allowed one year for building.

The lease to Sir J. Eyles, for the herbage and 350 feet of ground, was renewed.

Mr. Barrett was allowed £12 towards paving and posting the passage leading to the iron gates on the west side of the Ground.

On the 13th of April, four Members of the Court were ordered to be summoned in turn (according to ancient custom) on each Public Lead, and two on each Private Lead, commencing by seniority.

The three Captains for the Grand Marches were chosen for the year on the 5th of May.

On the 14th of September it was ordered that the Clerk should be allowed interest at five per cent. per annum for money advanced to the Company; and the Ground was ordered to be closed for Public Leads after the 21st of September.

In October fur caps were purchased for the pioneers.

1743.—At a Court on the 11th of May, it was ordered that the two Ensigns of the Ground should march on the three Grand Marches for the ensuing year; the senior Ensign on the right on the Lord Mayor's visit, and the junior on the right on the 1st of August, and on the Lord Mayor's day.

On the 13th of July it was ordered that there should be sixteen pioneers for the General Marches, twelve to march before the Grenadiers, and four in rear of the whole Company; all of them, however, being under the command of the chief officer for the day.

1744.—At a Court on the 20th of February it was resolved that the Company should pay their respects to His Majesty on the present intended invasion; and the following Address was unanimously agreed to :—

“TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

“The Humble Address of the President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Court of Assistants, and Body of the Artillery Company of the City of London;

“Most Gracious Sovereign,

“When we reflect on the Wisdom, Equity, and Mildness of your Majesty's Government, and the known Constancy, Firmness, and Resolution, of Your Royal Mind, we could scarce have thought that any Persons either could desire or would Dare to give you any Domestic Disturbance.

“But since the Eldest Son of the Pretender to your Majesty's Crown is arrived in France, and since they who have long aimed at Universal Monarchy, forgetfull of the late Glorious Victory obtained in the Fields of Dettingen by the Bravery of your Majesty's Troops Animated by your Royal Presence and Example, have now the Insolence to make preparations to

invade this Kingdom, in Concert with Disaffected Persons here, wicked and Senceless enough to assist the Enemies of their Country, of their Religion, and of their Lawfull Sovereign :

“ We humbly beg leave with the rest of your Faithfull subjects, to approach your Throne, and, from the highest Sentiments of Duty and Gratitude, to express our just Detestation of so daring and desperate an attempt, and to assure Your Majesty That we are fully determined to sacrifice our lives in the cause of Liberty, in the Defence of your Majesty’s Sacred Person, Crown, and Dignity, and in Support of the Protestant Succession in your Royal Line.”

It was agreed that all members should appear in coloured coats, plain hats, with a cockade, swords, and white stockings ; and that they should go to St. James’s in coaches at their own expense.

On the 16th of March the Court—being informed that Mr. Norman had not built within the period fixed and agreed upon, and that he was not to be found—decided to grant a lease of one-fourth part of the ground still unbuilt, on which to erect a dwelling-house.

At a Court, on the 20th of April, it was agreed to have a Colts’ Feast before the next election.

The march, which had been fixed for the Company to pay their respects to the Lord Mayor, on the 11th of June (the anniversary of the King’s Accession), was postponed—as his Lordship refused to receive them according to ancient custom.

On Friday, the 15th of June, the Company marched through the City, and afterwards performed an exercise in the Artillery Ground, to celebrate the anniversary of His Majesty being proclaimed King of Great Britain. The officers were ordered to provide the supper in the evening in as frugal a manner as possible ; but each member was to be allowed a pint of wine. It was also agreed that the expenses of the meetings of the Court of Assistants should not exceed twenty shillings, or those of the General Committee ten shillings ; and that no breakfast should be provided on any of the three Grand Marches—except for the musicians and servants, which was to be done by the



Clerk in as frugal a manner as possible; and that not more than eight bottles of wine should be allowed for the Court of Assistants and Officers, or more than two for the musicians.

At a Court, on the 19th of July, it was ordered that the names of such members as had subscribed £5 and upwards should be put up on the panels at the west end of the General Court Room, similar to those already there; and the names of those who had made any valuable present to the Company should be put up at the east end of the room, mentioning the objects given by them.

1745.—On the 22nd of February Mr. Samuel Barrett surrendered his claim to the sixty feet of ground he had taken, formerly belonging to William Norman, and it was let to Mr. Robert Alfrey.

The Colts' Feast was fixed for the 11th of June, but was afterwards changed to the 18th of June.

On the 6th of June, it was ordered that the names of members who had subscribed should be put up at the west end of the General Court Room, and those who were not members at the east end; and that every gentleman who subscribed two guineas should have his name put up at that end of the room.

A complaint was made in July that a certain body of men were in the habit of marching whenever they pleased, in military order, with drums beating and armed with firelocks and other weapons of war, without any authority to do so; a Committee was therefore chosen to inquire into the subject, and to draw up a remonstrance to be laid before the Lieutenantcy on the subject.

At a Court on the 15th of August, it was ordered that on the day on which the six regiments of the City Trained Bands were to muster, eleven great guns were to be fired at the first health drunk by the senior officer of each regiment, commencing with the senior regiment.

On the 22nd of October, "a company of gentlemen," about fourteen in number, desired to be admitted members of the Company; but on the condition that when they marched with the Company they might do so in one separate division and

choose their own flankers, and that they might wear blue coats "with other uniform military habit": their application was complied with, and they were duly admitted members. Permission was at the same time given for several gentlemen of great worth, exercising arms in Leathersellers' Hall, to use the Ground and Armoury to learn the use of arms.

An order was issued that no person should be entitled to file-money, or to be present at the supper after marches, unless they appeared in scarlet or buff.

On the 10th of December, the Court ordered that the twenty-one pieces of cannon, one mortar, and sixteen cohorns, belonging to the Company, all of which were mounted on carriages, should be sent to the Tower of London for security "until the present troubles are over," and all the small arms were also removed to a place of safety.

The sum of £20, which had been given by the Right Hon. Sir Richard Hoar, Lord Mayor, was ordered to be spent in providing a pair of iron gates in the great arch leading to the staircase, and Mr. William Alexander was directed to prepare a plan of it for the next Court.

1746.—On the 21st of January, the plan was approved of and they were ordered to be made.

On the 14th of March, it was ordered that no person should be allowed to exercise with the Company in battalia on the several days of leading, until he produced a certificate from one of the Adjutants that he was efficient.

The Royal Blue Fusiliers, who were members of the Company, were allowed to exercise with the Company as an entire division at the several public and private leads on Tuesdays, provided they found their own arms and powder, and placed themselves under the command of the Leader for that night.

In July, an order was issued stating that it was the duty of the Commandants for the day to see that the members were clean, and properly dressed and sized, and that those who did not appear properly dressed should not be allowed to parade; and care was to be taken that at the leadings proper words of command, according to the exercise then in use in the King's

Book, were to be made use of, and anything else necessary for the beauty and order of the exercise.

On the 13th of August, an estimate was ordered to be prepared of the cost of a new wing on the east side of the Armoury, for a kitchen of the same size as that on the west side of the building.

At the same Court, it was ordered that no person should be admitted a member as a Sergeant under five feet six inches, and that all under that height should be discharged.

The Armoury was illuminated on the night of the 9th of October, being the day fixed for a public thanksgiving for the glorious victory gained over the rebels at the battle of Culloden.

1747.—At the first Court held after the General Court, on the 21st of May, it was ordered that for the future the Lieutenants and Ensigns of the Ground should be styled "Lieutenant-General" and "Major-General" respectively.

On the 28th of July, the Flankers were ordered to march without crosslets, and the Sergeants and Marshals (who did not wait on their Commanders) were to march with a firelock, bayonet and pouch, in buff or blue, and without swords, according to ancient custom.

The Clerk was directed to insure the Armoury in the Hand-in-Hand Office for £1,600, in November, and a convenient place was ordered to be made in the storehouse in which to keep the gunpowder, and none was to be kept in the Armoury for the future.

1748.—Five of the Captains were appointed to examine into the qualifications of those whose turn it was to lead, and if they were not considered capable of conducting the exercise, then one of the above-named Captains was to take command, or some other qualified person.

Every member was to be tested by exercising a squad of men at least a month before his turn to lead.

The first forty-eight members under arms on public leads, and twenty-four on private leads, were to be the only ones

entitled to the entertainment provided afterwards, the Court of Assistants excepted.

The exercises were continued on Tuesday nights during the winter after the Ground was closed for private leads, and any member might be Leader on giving a week's notice to the Beadle: the first member who appeared to be the Leader for the night, or any one he should depute. The hours of exercise were to be from five to eight.

On the 28th of April, Captain William Hows offered to present the Company with a clock, with two dials, of the value of £20, which offer was accepted.

The Grenadiers were ordered always to be summoned by the title of the "Hanover Grenadiers of the Artillery Company."

At a Court on the 14th of June, one of the two Adjutants having resigned, it was decided that one Adjutant was sufficient with the assistance of a Sergeant-Major; for which latter place Mr. Isaac Escande was chosen.

On the 5th of July, it was ordered that, in conformity with the orders of the Court, confirmed in 1658 and 1659, a Poor-box should be put up in the Committee Room. The money which should be put in to be distributed by the Court at their discretion to such persons as they should think proper; members or their widows having the first claim. Every member, on election, had to pay 1s. to the fund, and 2s. 6d. on being elected to the Court. Any member on duty who should curse or swear, or get drunk, or abuse any of his comrades, or refuse to obey an officer, and be convicted thereof before the Court of Assistants or General Committee, had to pay into the box 1s.; if an officer, 2s.; or if a member of the Court, 2s. 6d.

In July, an order was issued that all members who commanded on public leads should appear in proper regimentals, either in scarlet or blue, with his sash, crosslet, and sword.

In consideration of the many good offices that Major Carrington had done the Company, the Court, on the 19th of July, presented his son, the Rev. James Carrington, Rector of Clayworth, Northamptonshire, and Prebendary of Exeter, with the freedom of the Company, and appointed him their Chaplain.

1749.—At a Court held on the 21st of February, it was stated that it appeared from ancient books that there was a Charter of Incorporation granted to the Company in the reign of Henry VIII., and also that Letters Patent were granted by Kings James I. and Charles I., conferring on them certain privileges; but as none of these could be found, it was resolved to choose a Committee to search in the proper offices for the records of the above documents, in order to obtain exemplifications of the same.

Copies of the new Manual Exercise and Evolutions, which had been printed by order of the Court, were ordered to be given to all members.

The third battalion of Foot Guards at the Tower having applied, on the 19th of May, for permission to exercise in the Ground, were informed that the Company had no power to grant such permission.

1750.—A complaint was made, on the 19th of June, that Captain-Lieutenant J. Hunt had misbehaved himself, by drinking a toast “wishing discord to ye Artillery Company for ever”; upon which it was agreed that he should not be again summoned to the Court until he had apologised, which he afterwards did.

On the 12th of December, several members were expelled for having on the evening of the 18th of October, between the hours of seven and eight, broken open the east window and entered the Armoury, and then forced open the west door. On being sent for by the Court, they offered to make good the damage they had done, but refused to make any submission, insisting on their right as members to enter the building whenever they thought fit.

1751.—A list of the arms and accoutrements in the Sergeants’ Room, made in January, shows that the arms consisted of firelocks and bayonets, spontoons, halberds, and partisans.

On the 30th of April, an estimate was submitted to the Court for making and fixing frames, with canvas over them painted and prepared for the artist to paint the trophies thereon, for ten guineas.

At a Court on the 21st of May, the General Committee was discontinued.

1752.—It was ordered by the Court, on the 5th of May, that all the Commissioned Officers of the Trained Bands who were in arrears of quarterage and had been summoned, but failed to attend, should have another summons, to show cause why their names should not be laid before the Lieutenancy, in order that they might be superseded for their contempt in not appearing; and, on the 19th of June, several of them were expelled.

A Colts' Feast, which was held almost every year, was appointed to take place on the 30th of November.

By the 24 George II., cap. 23, the calendar was altered to the new style, Wednesday, the 2nd of September, being called Thursday, the 14th of September—eleven days being thus omitted—and the year was ordered to commence from the 1st of January instead of the 25th of March, as it had hitherto been reckoned.

1753.—On the 14th of June, the three Generals were chosen for the next march, paying the same fees as usual (unless they had already served), viz., the General and Lieutenant-General £10 each, and the Major-General and three Captains £5 each. The Officers prepared the exercise, assisted by the Adjutant and Clerk.

It was customary for the Lord Mayor to allow the Company £30 for their three marches to attend him, viz., on the day of his being sworn at Westminster, at St. Paul's on the King's accession, and on the day they paid their respects to him; but unless they had previously served as Generals or Lieutenant-Generals, and paid the usual fee of £10, the Company usually declined to attend him: such cases were however very rare.

The Company escorted Alderman Benn, representing the Lord Mayor, on the 9th of November, from Blackfriars to the Guildhall, as was the ancient custom on Lord Mayor's day; the Right Hon. Sir E. Ironside, the Lord Mayor-elect, being so ill that he could not go by water or in the state coach, but had

to be carried to Westminster in a chair in order to be sworn, and was unable to be present at the entertainment at the Guildhall in the evening. His Lordship died on the 27th of the same month, and the Right Hon. Thomas Rawlinson was chosen to succeed him. The Company was accordingly ordered to attend him on the day of his being sworn—the 4th of December—on Tower Hill, and to appear on that day in the Artillery Ground completely armed, where the muster-books would be opened at nine o'clock in the morning and closed at half-past ten, after which no person would be allowed to fall in. The Cripplegate Grenadiers also took part in the procession, and marched as Fusiliers. The Company marched to the Guildhall, where the Field Officers drew their swords, and received the Lord Mayor. The procession started at twelve, the Pioneers leading the way, then the Hanover Grenadiers and the remainder of the Company, to Tower Hill, where the two regiments of the Tower Hamlets lined the way to the steps of the booth in which the Lord Mayor was to be sworn, where the Field Officers halted, remaining on the right and left with their swords drawn during the ceremony, the Company marching off to the right until it was over. His Lordship was received by Lord Cornwallis, and the Recorder made a speech and presented the King's writ, which was read, and then the Lord Mayor was sworn; after which the Recorder, in the name of the Lord Mayor, invited the Constable of the Tower and the gentlemen present with him to dine with his Lordship at the Mansion House.

1754.—On the 20th of February, some new regulations for the Grenadiers were drawn up, in order to reduce the expense, the number being fixed at thirty-six, none of whom were to be under five feet six inches, and each man was to be allowed 3s. file-money instead of any entertainment, and the Fusiliers 2s. 6d. each. The Engineers were ordered for the future to march in front of the Pioneers, instead of in the centre of the Company near the colours.

It was agreed that the Company should only have one Drum-beater, and that he should be styled Drum-Major, and be paid

£8 a year, out of which he was to provide the usual number of drumbeaters.

On the 21st of May, it was ordered that the Major-Generals should always be mounted—except on the Balmes march, when it was left to their discretion.

The General Court, on the 29th of May, ordered that for the future every member of the Court of Assistants who did not undertake to provide the entertainment at their respective leads should pay to the Clerk, to be applied to that purpose, the following sums:—

Member of Court ... ..	£2	2	0
Captain ... ..	1	11	6
Subaltern and Gentlemen Members	1	1	0
Sergeants ... ..	0	10	0

No entertainment of less value to be accepted.

The Committee appointed on the 21st of February, 1748, to search for the Charter and Warrants relating to the Company, presented their report on the 9th of August; stating that they had searched the documents in the Rolls Chapel, with the assistance of the Clerk there, and found enrolments of Letters Patents from James I. and King Charles I. similar to those published by Blackwell in his “Military Discipline,” but could not find any trace of a charter.

They were informed that previous to the reign of Henry VIII., and for many years after, the Charters and Letters Patent were not regularly enrolled, nor were any indices made to them, but were kept in chests and cases without any order whatever, so that they could not be examined without great labour and expense.

1755.—On the 22nd of October, it was agreed that, for the future, as soon as there were five “Colts” on the Court of Assistants, they should make a feast; and that if there were more than six, the juniors should be left for the ensuing feast; and that a bill of fare should be presented to the Court by them.

The Court of Lieutenancy wrote to the Company on the 11th of December, requesting that steps might be taken to keep the



public out of the Artillery Ground on the days appointed for the exercise of the Militia. The Court accordingly ordered the east and west gates to be locked on such days, and the south gate to be left open only until the Militia had marched in and a guard told off to prevent any persons entering who had no right there, and that blinds were to be put up before the gates.

1756.—The Court, considering that the state of public affairs rendered it highly expedient that the members should have more frequent opportunities of perfecting themselves in military exercises, ordered that the Armoury should be open for that purpose every day, except Sundays, at five o'clock; but at the end of February it was changed to Tuesdays and Fridays only, sufficient numbers not having attended.

Five guineas were voted to the widow of Benjamin Bennett, who was accidentally shot in the Artillery Ground on the 12th of August.

At a Court held on the 19th of October, it was resolved that, considering the great expense the Company had been put to by several Aldermen and Sheriffs refusing to pay their several proportions towards the public marches of the Company, it was necessary to retrench the expenses, and therefore agreed not to have wine at any future Court of Assistants, and that the breakfast at all future public marches should consist of rolls, butter and cheese, and that the wine should not exceed one dozen; the entertainment after the said public marches being roast beef, without any other provisions except the customary sauce, and the allowance of wine was not to exceed one pint for each member; and the fire-money for the Grenadiers and Fusiliers was reduced to 1s. 6d. each.

1757.—On the 19th of July, the lease of the herbage to Mr. Davidson was proposed to be renewed for £50, so that it should expire at the same time as the lease for the houses, viz., Lady-day, 1780; and on the 23rd of February it was let to him for twenty-two years, at £40 per annum.

The Surgeon was ordered to attend the inquest on a man who lost his life on the 28th of July, by firing a caannon, to ascertain

whether his death was occasioned by the wadding, or any other cause that might be prevented for the future.

The use of the Armoury House was granted "to the Association of Antigallicans, at the Crown and Magpie, in Aldgate High Street," to entertain "the Hon. Lord Blakeney, a worthy member of this Company," on the 19th of September, it being his Lordship's birthday.

1758.—On the 30th of March, the Court, taking into consideration the great expense they were put to for gunpowder, by the frequent firing of the cannons, ordered that no more should be fired for a year, and that the salary of the Engineer was to be consequently discontinued.

At the same Court, the Ground was ordered to be opened for private leads on Tuesday, the 18th of April, and that no other exercise should be used than that practised by His Majesty's Foot Guards; but on the Chairman informing the Court that as many members were then unacquainted with what was known as the "Prussian Exercise," then ordered to be used, and would require a person skilled in it to instruct them, which would add to the expenses and debt of the Company, one of the members offered to pay the expenses of a Drill-master for the season, and for printing a sufficient number of copies of the Exercise to distribute amongst all the members. It was also recommended that those members whose turn it was to lead should carry on the Prussian Exercise in the form of a drill.

At a Court on the 31st of May, it was agreed to escort the Lord Mayor from St. Paul's to the Mansion House on the 22nd of June, as usual, it being the anniversary of His Majesty's accession.

The file-money of the Grenadiers was again increased to 2s.; and it was ordered that the cannons should only be fired at the Company's expense when any of the Chiefs of the Court appeared, viz., the President, Vice-President, or Treasurer.

On the 15th of June, it was agreed that Mr. F. Holman should finish painting the trophies in the Committee Room, according to the specimen already completed in one of the frames, and that he should have ten guineas for executing the same in five

weeks, but they were not reported finished until the 16th of October the following year; and they are now fixed in the Court Room.

On the 24th of October, it was ordered that it should be an instruction to the Major-General to provide beef, mutton, or pork, according to his discretion, with eight boiled plum-puddings, for the Lord Mayor's day.

1759.—At the General Court on the 5th of April, it was ordered that the Captain of the Grenadiers should continue to pay two guineas, and each of his Lieutenants one guinea, towards the expenses of the marches, and the file-money was increased from 2s. to 2s. 6d.

On the 15th of May, the Court gave leave to Mr. Ladd to make use of the Ground for testing a curious machine which he had invented to travel without horses, which he was unable to try in any field or public place without risk of its being injured by the crowd.

The Colts' Feast was fixed for the 4th of June, it being the day on which the Prince of Wales attained his majority.

On the 21st of August, it was moved that the old English exercise, as set forth by His Majesty's royal authority, should for the future be performed by the Company, notwithstanding their Order of the 30th of March, 1758, ordering the Prussian exercise to be practised, as it did not appear that the King had issued any order for abolishing the English exercise; but the consideration of the subject was postponed.

1760.—The Officers and Chiefs of the Company at this period consisted of the following numbers:—

1 President,  
1 Vice-President,  
1 Treasurer,  
2 Generals,  
2 Lieutenant-Generals,  
2 Major-Generals,  
24 Elected Assistants,

The Honorary Members of the  
Court of Assistants, about  
thirty in number (exclusive  
of Lord Mayor and Alder-  
men),  
1 Chaplain, and  
1 Surgeon.



*George Augustus Frederick*  
PRINCE OF WALES



*Officers and Servants of the Ground.*

1 Engineer,	2 Sergeants of the Ground,
1 Clerk,	2 Drumbeaters, and
1 Armourer,	1 Beadle.

On the 15th of July, the Court granted the use of the Ground and Armoury to a corps called the British Volunteers, for exercise, at such times as it was not required by the Company.

On the 9th of September, Sir William Beauchamp Proctor applied to the Court for permission to muster four companies of the Eastern Regiment of Middlesex Militia, then being raised by him under the recent Acts of Parliament, in the Ground, on the 11th of September, as notices to that effect had already been posted on the church doors and elsewhere; the Court granted his request, on the condition of the men being without arms.

On the 25th of October, the King died suddenly at Kensington Palace.

## CHAPTER XIV.

THE ANCIENT AND HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY  
OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS,FROM THE INCORPORATION OF THE COMPANY TO THE CLOSE OF THE  
LAST CENTURY.

FROM 1638 TO 1798.

CONTENTS. - New England.—The Pilgrim Fathers.—City of Boston founded.—The Trained Bands.—The Military Company of Boston.—Charter of Incorporation, 1639.—Election of the First Officers.—Captain Robert Keayne.—His Character.—Major-General Sedgwick.—Major-General Sir J. Leverett.—The Militia.—“Timorous Persons” exempt from serving.—Title and Dress of Officers.—Will of Captain Keayne, 1653.—His Legacies to the Company.—Decline of the Company.—Number enrolled.—Rules and Orders, 1657.—Sir Edmund Andross.—Meetings suspended.—Revival of the Company, 1691.—Earliest Records of the Company, 1698.—Revised Rules and Orders, 1700.—Grants of Land to Company, 1641-1729.—Sale of the Land by the Company, 1737.—The Company freed from all Taxes.—Hanging out the Colours, 1743-1796.—First Fire Society.—The Cadet Corps.—Military Company of Harvard College.—New Regulations, 1762.—Major-General Winslow.—The Revolutionary War, 1775-1783.—Meetings Suspended.—Major-General Brooks.—Early Use of Artillery.—Title of Company at various periods.—Honorary Members.—Uniforms.—The Ceremony on Election Days.—Faneuil Hall.—The Colours.—Dan and Si.—The Arms.—Espontoons and Halberds.—Organisation of the Company.

A LARGE tract of land in America was granted by James I. to the Plymouth Company in 1606, which was then known as North Virginia: the first settlement was made the following year, and it was afterwards named New England by Captain Smith, who explored it in the year 1614. It consisted of the

settlements in Massachusetts Bay and surrounding district. A band of 102 Puritans, now termed the "Pilgrim Fathers," with twenty-eight women, arrived here in the *May Flower*, and founded the settlement on Plymouth Rock, on the 25th of December, 1620, which was named New Plymouth.

The City of Boston was founded about the year 1727 by colonists from Charlestown. Here originated that resistance to the British authorities which led to American independence.

The Ancient and Honourable Artillery Company was the first organised military body in America, and it may be considered the germ from which all others, both in New England and the United States, have sprung.

As no regular military force accompanied the first settlers or planters, they formed Voluntary Military Associations for defence, which were styled Bands, or Trained Bands, and these constituted the sole military power until they were reorganised in 1644.

In October, 1636, there were seven of these Bands, each with a Captain, Lieutenant, and Ensign, viz.: the Dorchester, Captain E. Stoughton; Charlestown, Captain Robert Sedgwick; Watertown, Captain William Geinson, or Jennison; Newton, Captain G. Cooke; Saugus, Lieutenant D. Howe or Haugh; Ipswich, Captain D. Dennison; and Boston, Captain John Underhill, Lieutenant Edward Gibbons, and Ensign Robert Hardinge.

Several of the first planters had belonged to the Honourable Artillery Company of London, and they probably desired to establish a branch of it there, considering that it would be a benefit to their infant colony, which at that time consisted of only fifteen towns. They therefore, with a number of the leaders and officers of the Voluntary Trained Bands already mentioned, with some of the magistrates and citizens, formed a new Military Association in 1637.

A petition was addressed to Governor Winthrop for a charter of incorporation; but it appears they did not meet with success in their first application.

The Governor says:—"Divers gentlemen and others, being joined in a military company, desired to be made a Corporation; but the Council considering, from the example of the Prætorian



Band among the Romans and Templars in Europe, how dangerous it might be to erect a standing authority of military men, which might easily in time overthrow the civil power, thought fit to stop it betimes; yet they were allowed to be a Company, but subordinate to all authority."

In the records of the Government of the Colony there is the following notice of the Company, dated the 17th of March, 1638 (o.s.):—"The Military Company of Boston may present two or three to the Council, to choose a Captain out of them." Also, "Captain Keayne and the Military Company have power to exercise where they please, and to make use of so many of the common arms as they need; and a warrant from any of the Council is sufficient for the delivery of them unto Captain Keayne, or such as he shall appoint."

By perseverance they obtained a Charter, of which the following is a copy:—

"Massachusetts, March 17th, 1638.

*"Orders for the Military Company, made by the Governor and Council there, by order of the General Court.*

"Whereas divers gentlemen and others, out of their care of the public weal and safety, by the advancement of the military art, and exercise of arms, have desired license of the Court to join themselves in one Company, and to have the liberty to exercise themselves at such times as their occasions will permit; and that such liberties and privileges might be granted them as the Court should think meet for their better encouragement and furtherance in so useful an employment; which request of theirs, being referred by the Court unto us the Standing Council, we have thought fit, upon serious considerations, and conference with divers of the principal of them, to set down an order herein as followeth:

"*Imprimis.* We do order that Robert Keine, Merchant; Nathaniel Duncan, Merchant; Robert Sedgwick, Gentleman; William Spencer, Merchant; and such others as they have already joined with them, and such as they shall from time to time take into their company, shall be called THE MILITARY COMPANY OF THE MASSACHUSETTS.

" 2ndly. They, or the greater number of them, shall have liberty to choose their Captain, Lieutenant, and all other officers. The Captain and Lieutenant to be always such as the Court or Council shall allow of; and no officer to be put upon them but of their own choice.

" 3rdly. None of the said Military Company (except such as shall be officers of any other Trained Band in any particular town) shall be bound to give attendance upon their ordinary trainings.

" 4thly. The first Monday in every month is appointed for their meeting and exercise; and to the end that they may not be hindered from coming together, we do hereby order that no other trainings in the particular towns, nor other ordinary town meetings, shall be appointed on that day; and if that day prove unseasonable for the use of their arms, then the sixth of the same week is appointed for supply. This not to extend to Salem, or the towns beyond, nor to Hingham, Weymouth, Dedham, nor Concord.

" 5thly. They have liberty and power to make orders amongst themselves for the better managing their military affairs; which orders are to be of force when they shall be allowed by the Court or Council; and they may appoint an officer to levy any fines or forfeitures which they shall impose upon any of their own Company for the breach of any such order, so as the same exceed not twenty shillings for any one offence.

" 6thly. The said Military Company are to have one thousand acres of land (in some such place as may not be prejudicial to any plantation), to be granted by the Court to some of the said Company, for the use of the present Company, and such as shall join in the same; to be improved by them within a time convenient, for providing necessaries for their military exercise, and defraying of other charges, which may arise by occasion thereof.

" 7thly. The said Company shall have liberty, at the time before appointed, to assemble themselves for their military exercises in any town within this jurisdiction at their own pleasure; *provided always*, that this order or grant, or anything therein contained, shall not extend to free the said Company,

or any of them, their persons or estates, from the civil government and jurisdiction here established.

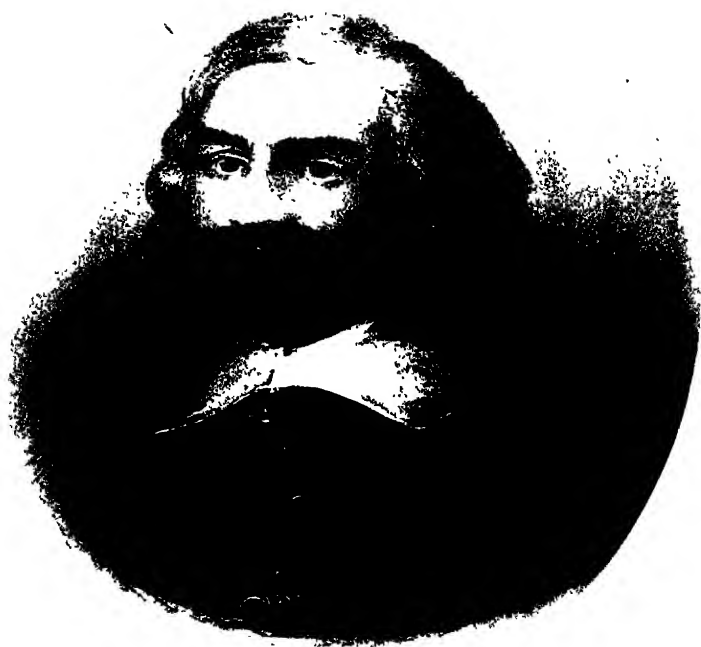
“JOHN WINTHROP, *Governor*.

“THOMAS DUDLEY, *Deputy-Governor*.”

On the first Monday in June, 1639, Captain Robert Keayne was elected Commander; Daniel Haugh, or Howe, Lieutenant; and Joseph Weld, Ensign. Of the two last we have no information but of Captain Keayne, the founder as well as the first Commander, mention is frequently made. He was probably somewhat advanced in life, since his only child, his son Benjamin, is enrolled among the members admitted in 1639. Captain Keayne was by profession a merchant tailor, and had belonged to the Honourable Artillery Company of London, of which body he was admitted a member on the 6th of May, 1623. Some years afterwards he emigrated to Boston, and in all the earliest town meetings in that place he took an active and leading part, and for a number of years in succession was chosen one of their Deputies to the Great and General Court, where his activity and usefulness were equally conspicuous. He was a man of large property, distinguished for his piety and benevolence; and in every plan for improvement or enterprise, in building church or college, his name appears as a patron. So eminently useful were his services, that among the first grants of land made by the Government there is a grant made to him of 400 acres.

Notwithstanding this excellent character, we learn that he did not conform or comply in all things with the rigid morality of his Puritanical brethren. A complaint was made against him in 1639, before the General Court, of which he was a member, for great oppression in the sale of foreign commodities. The principal ground of the charge was the taking more than sixpence in the shilling profit. He was found guilty, and sentenced, by the Deputies, to pay a fine of £200—who styled the offence a corrupt practice,—firstly, “because he was an eminent professor of the Gospel; secondly, a man of eminent parts; thirdly, wealthy, and having but one child; fourthly, having come over for conscience’ sake; and, fifthly, having been dealt with and admonished by friends.” Some





MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JOHN LEVERETT.

*Commander. 1652, 1663, 1670.*

difference of opinion arose, about the amount of the fine, between the Deputies and the Magistrates, the latter thinking £100 enough, and the affair was finally compromised by Captain Keayne paying the latter sum.

Major-General Robert Sedgewick, the third named in the Charter, and the second on the Roll, was a gentleman of education and distinction. He had been a member of the Honourable Artillery Company of London, and was one of the first who came to settle in the Colony, or, as Johnson \* (a contemporary) observes, "was brought up in London's Artillery Garden, and furthered with sixteen years' experience in New England, besides the help of a very good head-piece, being a frequent instructor of our Artillerymen." He was leader of the first Trained Band formed in Charlestown, and was afterwards promoted to the highest military rank in the Colony. It is supposed that he died in England, having returned there on business.

It appears that the Charter was granted to four persons, one in each of the principal towns in the Colony, with their associates, and it is therefore a mistake to suppose that the origin or progress of the Company is to be attributed entirely to Boston. During the first year of its formation fifty-eight members appear to have joined; but when the Militia was first organised in 1644, no less than 245 were enrolled.

Major-General Sir John Leverett, afterwards Governor of Massachusetts (1673-1678) was distinguished for his military exploits abroad. As early as 1642 he was employed on an important mission with Colonel Edward Hutchinson, to one of the Indian tribes, and was afterwards constantly selected for places of trust and honour. At the Restoration he was in England, advocating the interest of the Colony, and on his return to Boston was elected one of their Deputies. He was an active member of the Company for more than thirty-two years, where he successively held the posts of Clerk and Sergeant, Lieutenant in 1648, and Commander in 1652, 1663, and 1670.

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\* "The Wonder Working Providence of Zion's Saviour in New England." By Edward Johnson. These annals contain much interesting information about this period.

The Militia force, which was organised in 1644, had to do duty for at least eight days in the year, for the neglect of which every man was liable to a fine of five shillings a day, none being exempted but "timorous persons," and it is recorded that they were but few.

The Legislature did their best to avoid high titles; and appointed one general officer for the Colony, with the title of Major-General, or Sergeant-Major-General as he was commonly called—who was elected annually. The Colony was divided into four counties, Suffolk, Essex, Middlesex, and Norfolk; and in each there was a regiment commanded by a Sergeant-Major. The Company's officers were elected by the soldiers themselves, and submitted to the Legislature for approval; the Sergeant-Major being elected by the Captains and subalterns.

The ornaments or badges of the officers were extremely simple, and, as late as the commencement of the Revolutionary War, different coloured ribbons were the distinguishing badges of office. The Militia was reorganised in 1686.

In August, 1653, Captain Keayne made his will, which consisted of about one hundred and fifty folio pages, and contained much relating to the Company in which he was so greatly interested. In giving directions for his funeral, which he desired should be without any great outward show, he says that, "Knowing that extraordinary solemnities can nothing add to the gain or benefit of the deceased, yet having been trained up in military discipline from my youngest years, and having endeavoured to promote it the best I could, and since God hath brought me into this country, and seeing He hath been pleased to raise me as a poor instrument to lay the foundation of that noble Society of the Artillery Company in this place, that hath so far prospered by the blessing of God as to help many with good experience in the use of their arms, and more exact knowledge in the Military Art, and hath become a nursery to raise up many able and well-experienced soldiers, that have done some good service for their country; therefore, to declare my affections to that exercise and to the society of soldiers, I shall desire to be buried as a soldier in a military way, if the time and place of my decease and other occasions may suit thereunto; which I leave to the

discretion of my executors and friends." He then provides for his debts, and after dividing the principal part of his estate between his wife and son, left £300 to build an exchange, in which a large room was to be set apart as an Armoury for the use of the Company; remarking that "the place they now use will fit to scour and clean the arms in, and also to lay them up, and keep them in, which will be a comely sight for strangers to see, and a great ornament to the room, and also to the town, where the soldiers may arm themselves when they go to exercise. Such a place being provided, I give and bequeath five pounds for the encouragement of that Company, to be laid out in pikes and bandoliers, for the use of such soldiers of that Company that live in other towns, so far as it cannot be convenient for them to bring their arms with them." He also left them £5 "towards the erecting of a platform, planked underneath, for two mounted pieces of ordnance to stand upon, a greater and a smaller, with a shed of boards raised over it to keep them dry, and preserve them from sun and weather, and this to be raised in the most convenient place in the training place in Boston, where it shall be most fit for that use, and where, at a convenient distance, against some hill or rising ground, there may be a good butt, or kind of bulwark raised of earth, that may receive the shot of great guns, and may be free from endangering any that may unexpectedly pass by or behind the butt, in case they should overshoot, which butt may be cast up or digged at the bottom of a hill, without any charge, by the Company themselves in two or three of their training days; and my end in this is, that the Company may be trained up, or so many of them as desire it, in the use, exercise, and experience of the great ordnance, as they are in their muskets, that they may learn how to exercise, load, mount, level, and fire at a mark, &c., which is as needful a skill for a soldier, as the exercise of their ordinary arms. I suppose the country will willingly lend the Company two such pieces for so good a use as this is, if the town itself have none such to spare, and will give them a barrel of powder or two to encourage them to begin a service that will be so singularly useful for their country. Their bullets will be most of them found and saved again, if the hill or butt against which they shoot be not so low



and narrow that they over-mount and shoot aside at random. Now as many of that Company are officers which desire to learn that art of gunnery, so needful for every captain and officer of a Company to be experienced in, they may enter their names to be scholars of the Great Artillery, and to agree that every one that enters his name may give so much for entry, and so much a year afterwards, as you do at the Artillery, which money will serve to lay in provisions of powder, shot, sponges, budge-barrels,\* common baskets, and some allowance to the Master-Gunner, that shall take pains to instruct them, if there cannot be some skilful and sufficient man found, that will think the honour of the place to instruct such a society in so noble a service recompense sufficient, that they have an opportunity not only to exercise their own skill, but to do good to their country and to willing scholars, that so thirst after experience, as the Captain and rest of the officers of the small Artillery † do freely expend their time to instruct others in the best skill themselves have attained, and look at it as reward enough that their pains is accepted and the Company edified by it."

He further directs that the officer chosen to instruct should be styled Captain of the Great Artillery, or Master-Gunner; and that they should assemble once a week, or fortnight, for two or three hours, for drill; and that as all could not expect to shoot (the cost of powder and shot being so great), they were to take it in turns, two or three at each meeting, having one shot apiece. To the Captain and officers he left two heifers or cows, then worth from £25 to £30, to be kept as stock, and the annual increase or profits to be laid out in powder, bullets, &c.; but in the event of these instructions not being carried out within two years after his death, the above-named three legacies were to be void.

Many know, he says, that his earnest endeavour and desire had been to promote and encourage the Company, out of which

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\* A tin barrel to hold gunpowder, containing about 130 lbs., having a case of leather made fast over the head, to prevent the powder from taking fire: used on board ships.

† In speaking of Artillery and Small Artillery, he probably refers to fire-arms; and of Great Artillery, cannons or heavy ordnance.

“the Lord hath raised up many a well-experienced soldier, that hath done good service, and have been of good esteem, both here, and in our native country; and, therefore, my grief is the more to fear their sometime flourishing and highly-prized Company, than when the country grows more populous, this Company should grow more thin, and ready to dissolve for want of appearance; but some are wary, and they think they have got experience enough, so they must begin to neglect:—but my request is, that the entries, quarterage, and fines, for late and non-appearance (which last hath been too long neglected, and will not be well with the Company till it be taken up again, especially seeing the greatest part of the Company consists now of men in our own town, and we never had better nor more constant appearance than when fines were duly taken), may be preserved and kept in stock to lay out in powder, arms, bandoliers, for the use of the Company. And in canvas to make resemblances of trenches, half-moons, redoubts, forts, &c., common baskets, and such-like necessary implements for some special military service, that might be performed once or twice a-year, which would be a singular help to the ordinary exercise, and would add much not only to the encouragement, but to the experience, both of officers and soldiers, in some military exercises, which, without such helps, cannot be taught nor performed. And these means would be far better employed, and to the greater satisfaction and content of the Company, in such things, than to be wasted and spent in eating and drinking, and needless invitations, as it hath been for a long time, both to my own, and to the grief and offence of several of the Company, which hath occasioned some to leave the Company, and others to be unwilling to pay their quarterage. Seeing the whole stock is still consumed, and the Company rather idle than otherwise, which hath been a chief thing to hinder many other profitable exercises for want of means to bear the charge of them, and will in time be the overthrow and dissolution of the Company, if it be not prevented, which hath made the Artillery Company in London so to flourish for so long a time together; but the stock of the Company is well managed, whereby they have done great things, and have been able to perform many exercises (though

chargeable), both for the delight of all the beholders, and the great benefit and experience of the soldiery, and to the increase of their number. And, indeed, I had in my purpose several other legacies to have bestowed on this Company, for their encouragement, and example of others, and have them in readiness, and of some consequence; but the small appearance of the Company, and the declining of it daily, which cannot be but a great discouragement to the Captain and Officers that command them, as also to the soldiers that do appear, and cause a kind of complaint instead of esteem in them that behold them, made me fear the final dissolution of it; and so all gifts will sink with it, and come to nothing, hath been the cause of altering my resolution; though I know a skilful commander, though he have a body of men but four files, six deep, which is but twenty-four soldiers, that I would add further, if he had but half so many—but two files, six or eight deep—with them he may perform such variety of exercises, not only for the postures, but the several motions, doublings, facings, common marches, wheelings; yea, such variety of forms of battles, and several kinds of firings and charges, as should not only be delightful, but very useful and gainful to those that are exercised; and not only for two or three training days, but have matter enough to exercise them for several years, which I should hardly have believed, did I not know it to be true, and have seen it with my own eyes. Yet, notwithstanding, what comfort or credit can a captain have to go into the field with six or twelve soldiers, and under the name of an Artillery or Military Company? It would be my rejoicing if there could be any means thought on or used to increase and encourage this Company, that is and may be so honourable and advantageous to the whole country. That it may remain and continue still in "splendour and esteem, increasing and not declining; but all things have their changes."

Captain Keayne left also other legacies, such as those to Boston and Harvard College. The time of his death is not known, but it is supposed to have happened about 1656, as his will was proved on the 2nd of May in that year.

About the period when Keayne wrote his will the Company





MAJOR THOMAS SAVAGE

*Commander. 1651, 1659, 1668, 1675, 1680.*

began to decline. During the first ten years 278 members were enrolled, but only forty-seven during the next ten years; nor did it materially revive or increase until about 1670, as only seventy-three members were admitted from 1658 to 1669 inclusive; but from that period to the arrival of Andross, in 1686, it appears to have flourished.

Amongst the earliest associates of Keayne was Major Thomas Savage, whose name is the fourth on the Roll, and is the oldest of the Commanders whose portrait the Company possesses—the painting from which the accompanying portrait is taken, having been made in 1660. He had five sons, all of whom were members, and he was elected Commander of the Company five times between the years 1651 and 1680. He held many civic offices of importance, and is believed to have been a member of the Honourable Artillery Company of London, and was one of the trustees to whom Madame Norton gave the "Old South Meeting House" property—the building made historical during the Revolutionary War by being used as a stable and riding-school by the British troops.

The records of the Company previous to this period have been lost, with the exception of an imperfect roll of members and a list of officers, with a few of the clergymen who preached on the anniversary festivals.

The first rules and regulations now existing are those sanctioned by the Governor and Council, or the General Court, in September, 1657, which are as follows:—

"It is ordered by the Artillery Company in Boston, September 7th, 1657,—

"1st. That whereas there is an agreement to order, that every member of the Company is to pay four shillings per year, for their quarterages, into the hand of their Clerk, that whatsoever is due from any of the Company shall be paid within one month into his hands who is the present Clerk.

"2nd. It is further ordered by the Company, that, for the time to come, every one who is a member of the Company shall pay into the hands of the Clerk, upon the election days, or before, his quarterage for the year past.

"3rd. It is further ordered by the Company, that the training

days for this Company be five yearly, and they to be on the first Mondays of April, May, June, September, and October, yearly; and that every officer and soldier is to appear at their colours by eight of the clock in the morning; and if the Monday prove foul, the Friday after is appointed.

"4th. It is further ordered by the Company, that if any shall neglect to appear in arms four training days together, and not give an account of it to the satisfaction of the Company, he shall then pay to the Company what is due, both for fines and quarterages, and have his name put out of the rolls, and no more to be accounted a member of the Company.

"5th. It is further ordered by the Company, that if any be chosen to any office in the Company, and hath not borne an higher office in the Company before, and shall refuse to hold the office he is chosen to, he shall pay what arrears he is yet behind to the Company, and have his name put out of the Company's roll, and no longer be acknowledged a member of the Company.

"6th. It is further ordered by the Company, that the Clerk, without any further order, shall have full power to distrain for any fine, or quarterages due to the Company which shall be unpaid one month after they are due.

"7th. It is further ordered by the Company, that the Clerk shall every training day bring the book of the Company's orders into the field, that it may be there, not only to call over the Company, but to enter any who is admitted, and enter any orders which shall be made.

"8th. It is further ordered by the Company, that the Clerk's accounts yearly, shall, after the day of election, and before the next training day in September, be audited by those who were Commissioned Officers the year past, with the Captain and Clerk new chosen, that the accounts may be delivered into the new Clerk's hands.

"9th. It is further ordered by the Company, that whereas no town training is to be upon Artillery days, yet the Commander of the Artillery may have liberty to *request* so much favour of any Captain, and he not to be a transgressor of the order, to grant it to meet with his company upon such days with the

Artillery, for the better helping forward of discipline in the Company.

"10th. It is further ordered by the Company, that a perfect list shall be taken of Members of the Company, and, being perfected, shall be called over every training day. It is also desired by the Company that these several orders may be presented by Major Atherton to the Council for their approbation of them, that so they may carry more authority with them."

The foregoing rules and orders may be considered as the foundation of many of those customs which have been transmitted to the present day.

In 1674 Sir Edmund Andross arrived at New York with a Commission as Governor of that Colony: in 1686 was made Governor of New England, and arrived in Boston on the 20th of December in that year. He entered upon the discharge of the duties of his office with a strong prejudice against the people of Massachusetts, and exhibited his arbitrary temper by removing from office the magistrates under the old charter, and overturning most of the institutions of the first settlers of New England.

The Company must have held meetings in the beginning of the year under Captain John Phillips, their Commander, as several members appear to have been admitted; but they did not celebrate their anniversary in June by electing new officers, as the meetings were probably suppressed by Andross. Nor was the Company allowed to hold any meetings during his administration, and no members were admitted until its revival in 1691. No regular meeting of the Company was held until the first Monday in April of that year, when (the old officers having died or left the Company), Colonel Elisha Hutchinson was chosen to command, until the succeeding anniversary election, and the celebrated Dr. Cotton Mather was chosen to preach the election sermon. From this time until the commencement of the Revolutionary War, the Company held their regular meetings and performed their field duties with great regularity, excepting in the autumn of the year 1721, when "the meetings of the Company were omitted, in consequence of the General Assembly at their last session having forbid all training



and trooping in Boston, by reason of the vast number of people exercised with the small-pox."

The exertions to revive the Company were attended with great success, and the admission of many distinguished public characters added to the reputation it had already attained.

The first regular record of the Company is dated the 4th of April, 1698, referring to the election of the Rev. Joseph Belch of Dedham, to preach the approaching election sermon; previous to this being lost or destroyed. Among the first subjects recorded is a revision of the rules and orders of the Company, dated the 2nd of September, 1700; but it does not appear that they were ever sanctioned by the General Court, or Council, although the Company made use of them for many years, with but trifling alterations. Most of the orders made in 1657 were retained, the new ones being as follows :—

"Whereas the Ancient and Honourable Company of the Artillery of the Massachusetts have had several powers and privileges for their encouragement granted by several General Courts, under which they continued long a nursery for training up soldiers in military discipline, capable for, and that have been improved in service for the king and country, which Company of later years has been under some decay, which if not timely remedied, may be of ill consequence; we, therefore, the successors of the ancient members and first beginners of the said Company have revised our former grants and orders, and consider what thereof are not at present proper for us, and what may be further done for the encouragement of the said Company, have drawn from the whole what we are of opinion may best suit our present circumstances, and humbly offer the same for further confirmation and allowance.

*"Imprimis.*—That the successors of Robert Keayne, merchant; Nathaniel Duncan, merchant; Robert Sedgwick, gentleman; and William Spencer, merchant; and such as are by them admitted into the Artillery Company, are declared and allowed to be the present members of the said Company, and such as from time to time they shall admit, shall enjoy the privileges and grants that have been, or that may be given and allowed

to them ; and as they have been, so shall continue to be, called the Military Company of the Massachusetts.

"2. That the greater number of them, upon the usual day of election of officers, shall have liberty to choose their Captain, Lieutenant, and Ensign, and other officers ; the three chief officers, to be allowed by the Governor, or, in his *absence*, Lieutenant-Governor for the time being.

"3. That the said Company, or major part of them, have full authority and power to make orders for the better managing their military affairs, which shall be of force when allowed by the Governor, &c.

"4. That they may appoint an officer to levy any fines they shall impose upon one of their own Company for breach of any such orders, so the same exceed not twenty shillings for one offence.

"5. That the said Company shall have liberty to assemble themselves for their Military exercise in any neighbouring town at their discretion."

[*The 6th to the 11th Sections are substantially the same as the 4th to the 8th, and 10th Sections, of the Orders made in September, 1657.*]

"12. That hereafter the training day shall be annually the election day, being the first Monday in June, the first Monday in September, the afternoon of the first Monday in October, the afternoon of the first Monday in April, and the whole day on the first Monday in May.

"13. That the drummers beat in season each training day, and be at the place of parade the whole day, at eight of the clock in the morning ; and on the half days, at one, on the penalty of two shillings and sixpence fine, to be paid to the Clerk for the use of the Company ; and the Sergeants to appear at the place of parade before nine of the clock on the whole days, and by two o'clock on the half days, on the penalty of one shilling to be paid as aforesaid ; and every soldier that appears not at the place of parade ready to be drawn up by nine in the morning on the whole days, and by two on the half days, shall pay sixpence, unless his excuse be allowed by the Company.

"14. That every soldier belonging to the Company, not under

obligation to any of the Companies of Militia in Boston, shall, for every day he omits or neglects to appear in arms in the said Company, pay one shilling fine; and the officers of the other Companies in Boston, that do or may belong to this Company shall be liable to the like fine.

"15. It is further agreed, not only by former grants, but with the consent of the several commanders of the Militia of Boston, that, out of the several Companies of the town of Boston, there may be listed forty soldiers, and no more, belonging to the said Companies, which shall be excused from any fine or penalty on common trainings; always provided they appear on each of the Artillery training days, or for default to pay six shillings fine for the use of the Company.

"16. That every one that is admitted into the Company, at his listing, shall not pay less than one shilling entrance-money to the Clerk, towards bearing the charge of the Company.

"17. That if any of the forty persons that shall be accepted by the Company, and are excused from common trainings, be chosen into any place, that excuses them from training in the other Military Companies, they shall then, if they continue in the Artillery Company, be no longer under the penalty of six shillings for non-appearance, but liable to the fine of one shilling, as others under the like circumstances, and that others may be admitted in their room to make up the number of forty as aforesaid.

"18. That upon reasonable request of any member of the Company they may have their dismissal granted.

"19. That such as now, or hereafter, shall be accounted members of the said Company, shall subscribe to these articles; the further to oblige themselves, and especially with respect to their subjecting themselves to the Clerk's power, *ex-officio*, of distraining for fines that any shall neglect or refuse to pay."

By the Charter of the Company they were to be granted 1,000 acres of land, and on the 8th of August, 1641, "a committee of the Great and General Court was appointed to accompany Mr. Oliver, a member, to see the Artillery land laid out, and make return to the next Court;" but nothing more appears to have

been done in the matter until the 6th of May, 1657, when at a meeting of the Court it was stated:—

“In answer to the petition of the Artillery Company of Boston, 500 acres, part of the 1,000 acres formerly granted to them, and laid out by John Sherman, near unto Concord river, where it comes near Shawsheen river, being four hundred rods in length and two hundred in breadth [describing the lines], is allowed and confirmed to them; and it is further ordered that the other 500 acres be laid out next the 500 acres already laid out, at the head line between Concord and Cambridge, if free from other grants.”

The next entry on the subject appears on the 15th of October, 1673, at a session of the General Court held at Boston, stating that their farm, as laid out on the 11th of September, consisted of “one thousand acres of upland and meadow, and is from a red oak tree, marked A, by a gully side on the bank of Merimac river, on a straight line west by south, one mile and three quarters, by marked trees, unto a pine at B, by a meadow called Spectacle Meadow, from B to C, and about the meadow to D, taking in those first patches of meadow, which meadow is estimated at thirty acres; from D to E, by the brook called Spectacle Brook, which brook, running into Nashaway river, from E to F, by Nashaway, or Watananock river, in Merimac river. The Court therefore approve of this return; and do further grant the Artillery Company, as an addition, the quantity of five hundred acres more. The grant being made about thirty years since. Provided that the five hundred acres be laid out in some convenient place next adjoining the plantation now granted them.”

Whether the foregoing may be considered as two distinct and separate grants of one thousand acres, or whether the latter was a grant made by the Court to make good a failure in the title to the former, as having been granted or located to other persons, is rendered doubtful by the imperfect records of the times. It does not appear that the Company received any benefit from the grant, or in any way improved the 1,000 acres last mentioned, until the 8th of March, 1716, when the Company “voted to lease the 1,000 acres in Dunstable for eleven years, on condition that a house and barn should be built thereon, an orchard of one

hundred and twenty apple trees planted, and the lessee to deliver to the Company one barrel of good cider, yearly," &c.

The General Court, at their May session, in 1717, made good the additional grant of the five hundred acres, by granting to the Company one half of a reservation of one thousand acres belonging to the Government in the township of Rutland. The grant was as follows:—"The following Order passed the House of Representatives, read, concurred, viz., Upon the petition of Edward Hutchinson, Habijah Savage, John Ballentine, Jun., Edward Winslow, and Jonathan Pollard, in behalf of the Artillery Company in Boston, praying that five hundred acres of lands, which are reserved to the province in the township of Rutland, may be granted to the said Company to satisfy a grant made to them by the General Court, October 15th, 1673. Ordered, that five hundred acres of the thousand acres, reserved to the Province in the township of Rutland, be granted in answer to this petition; but so that John Burrill, Esq., to whom the other five hundred acres is granted, have the choice at which end to lay out his grant.

"Consented to. SAMUEL SHUTE, *Governor*.

"Examined, per J. WILLARD, *Secretary*."

The division of the land was agreed upon between the Company and the heirs of Burrill, on the 1st of May, 1729, but no sooner had they come into possession than they were taxed. Deriving but little benefit from it, the Company, in April, 1731, appointed a committee, who the following month reported "that it was expedient to sell and dispose of the 1,000 and 500 acre grants." A petition to that effect was accordingly presented the same month, and at the June session the following Order was passed:—

"In the House of Representatives, June 14th, 1731. Read and ordered, that the Prayer of the petition be granted; and that the Artillery Company within mentioned be, and hereby are, fully authorised and impowered, in due form of law, to make and execute a good deed or deeds, of conveyance of the two tracts of land within mentioned; the produce thereof to be vested in such other real estate as may be most for their advan-





DEVICE ON COMPANY COLOUR.

tage, the income thereof to be applied to and for providing necessities for their military exercises, and defraying the other charges that may arise by occasion thereof.

"Sent up for concurrence. J. QUINCY, *Speaker*.

"In Council, June 16th, 1731. Read and concurred.

"J. WILLARD, *Secretary*.

"June 16th, 1731, consented to.

"J. BELCHER, *Governor*."

The Company, in 1737, effected a sale of their lands in Rutland; but at what time the Dunstable lands were sold does not appear; they were, however, disposed of to Colonel Blanchard, a mortgage being taken as security, and after his death it long continued in dispute, until, finally, his heirs paid off the incumbrance in 1789.

The Company again found themselves in difficulties, and the assessors of the town of Boston having obliged them to pay taxes for three years, on the funds in the hands of the Treasurer, they petitioned the Legislature to direct that the taxes already paid should be refunded, and that in future their funds and property should not be liable or subject to taxation.

On the 15th of June, 1749, the Council complied with their request, and it was, "Read and ordered, that the prayer of this petition be granted, and that the aforementioned taxes, imposed on the Treasurer of the Artillery Company aforesaid, be remitted; and it is hereby declared that the donations made, or to be made to the said Company, shall be exempt from all taxes whatsoever, until this Court shall order otherwise.

"Sent down for concurrence.

"J. WELLARD, *Secretary*.

"In the House of Representatives read and concurred.

"J. DWIGHT, *Speaker*.

"Consented to. S. PHIPS, *Governor*."

In 1743 the Colours were ordered to be hung out on training days at Major Henschman's corner (the corner of State Street and Cornhill), and the place of parade to be at the Town House. It was usual to place the colours there in the morning,



where they remained as a notification or warning for the training, until the Company was formed, when the Lieutenant was detached with an escort to bring them on to the parade. The ceremony was abolished in 1796, when the standard was brought from Henchman's corner, for the last time, by Captain Joseph Eaton, then the Lieutenant of the Company. This officer claimed the honour "of hauling down the first British Colours" at the commencement of the Revolution.

Colonel Benjamin Pollard was a distinguished citizen of Boston, and for several years was High Sheriff of Suffolk. He is said to have been the first American gentleman who made the tour of Europe, and upon his return he introduced many improvements which he had observed abroad. He introduced and organised the first "*Fire Society*" in America; and also the use of the bayonet among the Militia of Boston. The Company of Cadets which he commanded was the first corps in America to appear with this weapon.

The origin of the Cadet Corps is thus related. The Governor of the Massachusetts Colony was about to proceed to the lines to meet the Governor of a neighbouring colony, and there was no escort for him. Colonel Pollard, with some members of the Ancient and Honourable Artillery Company, and others, volunteered, and escorted His Excellency on horseback. During the journey they determined to form a corps especially as an escort or body-guard for the Governor, and in 1754 a petition was presented to the Legislature to incorporate a Company of Cadets.

Captain Thomas Edwards, then commanding the Ancient and Honourable Artillery Company, fearing that the privileges contemplated to be granted them would interfere with those of his own Company, strongly protested to the Legislature against granting their petition until they could be heard, in order that similar privileges and exemptions might be granted to them. The Cadet Corps, however, was soon after organised, and many members of the "Ancients" joined them; and the fact that Colonel Pollard, who is supposed to be the founder of the corps, was for many years a member of the Ancients, has caused the origin of the Cadets to be traced to the Company. Both the Cadet Corps and the Company discontinued their meetings during



DEVICE ON COMPANY COLOUR.



the Revolution, but they were revived in 1786. About the same time that the Cadet Corps was organised a Military Company was formed by the students in Harvard College. They applied to Governor Hutchinson for arms, but as they were mostly opposed to the Mother country, he reluctantly yielded to their request, and avoided as long as possible to sign an order for their delivery. But they were not discouraged, for they procured wooden guns to exercise with, and were reviewed with them by the Judges of the Supreme Court in session at Cambridge.

The institution of the Cadet Corps probably served to lessen the number of admissions into the Company; and, as it had been declining in numbers for several years, the subject was considered at an evening meeting after the field-day in October, 1760, at the house of Ensign Josiah Waters (afterwards a Commander of the Company), and a Committee was chosen, "to consider of some method for the advantage and unity of the Company."

On the next field day, in April, 1761, the two following resolutions were adopted:—

"1. That when any person offers himself for admission, he shall be publicly proposed, and stand candidate *one* term; that so none may be admitted but persons of good repute, who are able and willing to attend on training days, and bear their part of the expense.

"2. That the members of the Company duly attend their duty on training days, study for peace, unity, and good order among themselves; that so they may encourage the officers of the Militia, and other suitable persons to join them, and support the credit and usefulness of the Company, always keeping to those good and wholesome rules by which the Company has subsisted for one hundred and twenty-three years."

These resolutions appear to have had the desired effect, for in 1770, out of forty-four officers of the Boston Regiment of Militia, including the train of Artillery attached to it, all except one Lieutenant and five Ensigns were members of the Company.

The privileges of the Company were always respected; on one occasion, viz., the 1st of April, 1748, which had been appointed

for a town meeting in Boston, it was found that it was one of the field days appointed by the Charter of the Company, and "the meeting was declared null and void, as being contrary to the Artillery Charter."

On the 3rd of May, 1762, the following report was draw up :—

"Unanimity and harmony, as well as good regularity in the conduct of our military affairs, is a becoming character, and serves to make us respectable in the eyes of men; 'tis a piece of eminent wisdom to appoint seasons and rules for the various affairs relative to the Military Company whereof we are members.

"The dignity of the Ancient and Honourable Artillery Company has been supported by the members of it in a succession of years, in such a manner as to deserve the title that the legislative body was pleased to confer on it; and it seems to be the concern of the present members, that the dignity and honour of the Company should be supported and kept up in such a manner as to preserve to us that reputation that would be agreeable to all; and at the same time a saving in expense made in such a way and manner as would undoubtedly invite a number to join us. That, unless something of the above sort be done, we should lose the benefit of, and perhaps ourselves dwindle away, so as it would be difficult for us to maintain the reputation we have so long deserved. All seem to agree in this. that a saving in expense would be agreeable, could the dignity and honour of the Company be preserved. In consequence of which your humble servants propose the following scheme :—

"1. That the Company for the future break up at Faneuil Hall, should leave be obtained of the Select-Men for that purpose.

"2. That the Governor, Council, &c., be invited on the Anniversary election of officers, as formerly, to dine at Faneuil Hall. The expense to be paid as usual.

"3. The Governor, Council, &c., after the election of officers, to be invited and entertained as usual (at Faneuil Hall), the expense to be equally paid by the commissioned officers for the year ensuing.

"4. That the eldest Sergeant provide for and entertain the Company at Faneuil Hall on their muster in September as follows: with punch and wine and bread, and nothing more.

No one to be invited unless they belong to the Company. Pipes and tobacco entirely excluded; and it is recommended that the Company dismiss themselves so seasonable as to prevent the unnecessary expense of candles, &c.

"5. That the second Sergeant provide for and entertain the Company on their muster in October, agreeable to Article 4 in every tittle.

"6. That the third Sergeant provide for and entertain the Company on their muster in April next, agreeable to Article 4 in every tittle.

"7. That the fourth Sergeant provide for and entertain the Company on their muster in May, agreeable to Article 4 in every tittle.

"Should the above scheme be approbated by the Company, a considerable saving may be made; at the same time the honour and dignity of the Company be preserved, many inconveniences removed, that have prevented the growth of it, and a prospect of our increasing, arising from the saving in expenses, and in particular the trouble of our families."

The report was adopted and "voted to stand during the pleasure of the Company."

On the 2nd of May, 1763, it was voted that the following alteration and addition should be made to Rule 4, after the word "bread," viz., "and of cheese; and the respective officers to invite their friends as they think fit."

A Committee was appointed in September, 1767, to consider what plan would be most expedient to raise the reputation, secure the interest, and reduce the expenses of the Company. They presented their report on the 8th of April the following year, which was adopted, in which they say:—"It appears to the Committee that the extraordinary expenses attending the officers of the said Company, have been very discouraging to its members, as well as to many who have discovered an inclination to join it. It also appears that a very great saving may be made in the expenses; so great as to take off any objection of this sort for the future, if the interest of the Company be carefully attended to." They then go on to suggest, that inquiry ought to be made to ascertain what the funds were, or should be;

and, "supposing them to amount to £500, recommend that the interest, or 100 dols., be annually appropriated to assist the officers in the anniversary expenses," and that it should not exceed that sum. They also proposed that the expense on the evening of the anniversary should be paid by the newly elected officers, in the following proportions, viz.: the Captain three-sixths, the Lieutenant two, and the Ensign one.

That the Sergeants should entertain the Company in their turn as formerly, and to make no other provision than the following, which was thought to be fully sufficient, viz.:—

	£	s.	d.
9 bottles, that is, two gallons of wine ... ..	0	9	4
8 gallons of punch { half-hundred of lemons... ..	0	10	8
{ rum, and sugar ... ..	0	6	8
Biscuit... ..	0	4	8
10 lbs. cheese ... ..	0	6	8
	<u>1</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>0</u>

"If *souring is scarce and dear*, then the Sergeants to provide wine only, that the sum of £1 18s. be not exceeded." They also provided for the safe keeping of these things in a chest at the Hall, and for economical expenditure; and conclude by saying "that if the members of the Company were a little industrious, and would communicate to such as they are connected with, who may be likely to join us, how trifling the expense is like to be now, to what it was formerly, we should soon have as sufficient number as desired."

One of the most distinguished Commanders at this period was Major-General John Winslow, of Marshfield, county Plymouth, who is one of the few instances of a member being chosen to command in the same year as his admission, which was never done unless the person was of high military rank and distinguished for his public services. General Winslow was a descendant of the first Governors of the Colony of Plymouth, and early in life became a military character. In 1740, he commanded a company in the regiment sent on an expedition to Cuba, and he had the chief command of several expeditions to Kennebeck.



MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN WINSLOW.  
*Commander, 1765*





Another distinguished member was Major-General William Heath, who joined the Company when twenty-nine years of age, in 1754, and was one of the first five General Officers appointed in the Revolutionary Army by the Provisional Congress, at Cambridge, on the 9th of February, 1775; and on the disbanding of the army he retired as a Major-General.

In 1768, several British regiments were quartered in Boston, and the Company being on duty on one of their field-days under the command of (then) Lieutenant Heath; and it appearing probable that the Company would not leave the Common until after the roll-call of the troops, the officer commanding sent orders to Lieutenant Heath to retire without beat of drum, and that there was to be no firing on returning their colours. The Company were desirous of resisting this order, but Lieutenant Heath considered it his duty to comply with the orders of a superior military officer in His Majesty's service, and marched to Faneuil Hall in silence, and into the Hall without firing. This appeared to some of the members to be an infringement of their privileges; many murmured, and even complained of their commander for his compliance. One of them, Hopeswill Capen, then orderly Sergeant, resented it so highly that he went to the top of his house, after the Company was dismissed, and loaded and fired his musket three times; and even many years after would not vote for General Heath, when candidate for Governor, assigning as a reason his having complied with this order. The Company in 1770, elected General Heath their Commander.

In June, 1774, the Company held their election, when Dr. John Lathrop delivered an excellent and patriotic discourse. It is related by some that, while the sermon was being preached, a body of British troops was in the vicinity, and a sentry was placed on the pulpit stairs by the British lest anything rebellious should be expressed. Dr. Lathrop was heard to say, when he was accused of advancing sentiment contrary to the interest of his country, that no one certainly could doubt his patriotic spirit, for he had preached republicanism with a British sentry, armed, on the pulpit stairs to watch what he said.

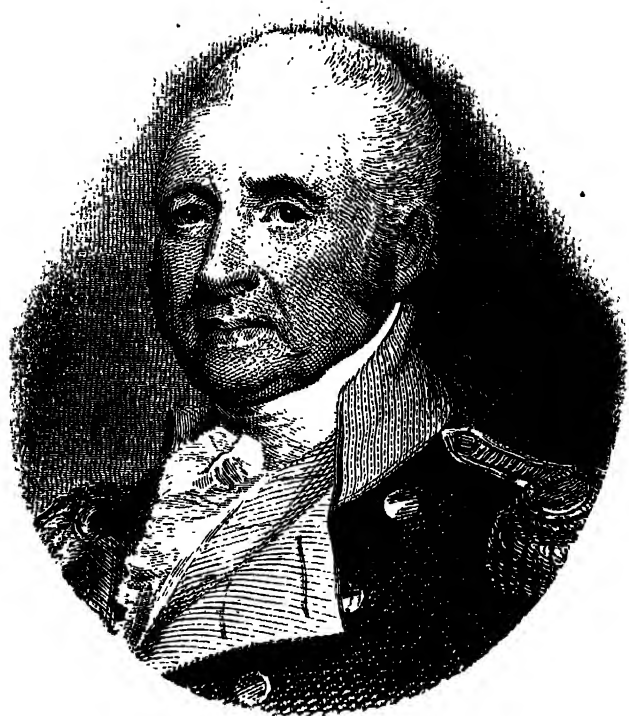
After the battle of Lexington, the people were all actively

engaged in resisting the arbitrary power of Great Britain, and the Company held no regular meetings during the Revolutionary War. Many of the members served in other regiments as officers, and small squads composed of the few left at home occasionally met; but no record was made of the duties performed.

The first action between the Americans and the British troops was the battle of Lexington, on the 19th of April, 1775; and although peace was concluded in 1783, the Company ceased to assemble, nor did they hold any regular meetings from the 3rd of April, 1775, until the 4th of August, 1786—a period of more than eleven years. In the summer of the latter year, Major William Bell, who had been elected Commander in 1774, convened a meeting of the surviving officers and members, and they began to exert themselves to re-establish the Company, which had so dwindled it is said that not more than fifteen could be obtained for a field day.

The Boston "*Centinel*," of the 6th of September, 1786, states that on the fourth of that month, "for the first time since the commencement of the late revolution, the Ancient and Honourable Artillery Company, commanded by Major Bell, paraded at the State House, in this town, and, preceded by a band of music, marched to the Common, where they performed a number of military exercises; after which they marched to Faneuil Hall, discharged a volley of small arms, and finished the day much to their honour, and the credit of the town. It was gratifying to the real friends of this country to see our aged citizens, some of whom were nearly seventy years of age, equipped in the accoutrement of soldiers, and setting an example to the younger part of the community, that, should their country require their aid in the field, they might be found ready disciplined, and fit for immediate service."

Many of those who had held high commands in the Revolutionary Army enrolled themselves as members, and the majority of the officers of the Militia also joined the Company. The first member admitted after its revival was His Excellency John Brooks, of Medford, then Major-General of the Middlesex division. He was born in 1752, and commenced practice as a physician at the age of twenty-one; but he relinquished his



MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN BROOKS.

*Commander, 1787, 1794.*



profession during the war (from 1775 to 1783), when he returned and resumed his professional pursuits, in which he distinguished himself: both Yale College and Harvard University conferring honorary degrees upon him. He began his military career by commanding a company of volunteers, raised in the town of Reading, at the commencement of the Revolution. He marched to Concord, with his company, and took part in the battle of Lexington. He was afterwards appointed a Major in a regiment of "Minute Men," and subsequently became a Lieutenant-Colonel-Commandant in the Revolutionary Army, or, "Continental line," and retired at the end of the war as a Brevet-Colonel. The corps to which he belonged was known as the 8th, or Jackson's Regiment (after a former colonel), and gained the title of "the Bloody Eighth;—the first in and the last out of battle." The regiment took a distinguished part in the battle of Saratoga, and was then, and during most of the war, commanded by Colonel Brooks. After the evacuation of Boston, he marched to New York, and was actively engaged in the battle of White Plains. In the memorable battle of Monmouth he was Adjutant-General of the advanced column of the Army. When Baron Steuben was made Inspector-General of the Army, Lieutenant-Colonel Brooks, on the recommendation of Washington (who had before recommended him to the Provincial Congress for as high a command as they could consistently with his age give him), was appointed one of the Inspectors-General under the Baron.

Upon the first organisation of the Militia after the war, Colonel Brooks was appointed Major-General of the Middlesex division, which office he occupied for ten years. During the war with Great Britain he held the important post of Adjutant-General of the State, until the year 1816, when he was elected Governor of the Commonwealth; the same dignity being conferred upon him for five years in succession. He was the first Marshal of Massachusetts, to which he was appointed by Washington; and when General Washington accepted the office of Lieutenant-General of the American armies, he selected Brooks as his first Brigadier-General. He was twice elected as Commander of the Company, viz., in 1787 and 1794.

The increase of the Company on its revival was rapid, fifty-three members being admitted in the course of one year, amongst whom were many distinguished men.

In consequence of the insurrection under Daniel Shays, the Governor applied to the Company for assistance, and for members to accept commissions in the Boston Militia. In the records of the Company it is stated that on the 27th of October, 1786, "His Excellency the Captain-General, by the gentlemen Select-Men of the town of Boston, applied to the Company for their aid in the present emergency of public affairs. The Company immediately voted their readiness to exert themselves in everything in their power to support the Government of the Commonwealth, and to hold themselves in readiness on the shortest notice to turn out in defence of the same." The Company was inspected at Faneuil Hall the following Saturday, by the Governor, when, in compliance with his request, they appointed a committee, "to find gentlemen, who, upon the present emergency, would accept of the command of the several companies of Militia of the town of Boston." All necessary arrangements were made for active service, Colonel Waters was elected adjutant, and a surgeon was also appointed; but the prompt and energetic measures adopted speedily crushed the insurrection before it had gained strength or unity sufficient to endanger the public welfare.

The Company undoubtedly had field pieces at a very early period, and made use of them on their days of exercise. This is apparent, not only from the extracts of Captain Keayne's will, and the alteration in the name of the Company, but also by the introduction of the word "Artillery," which they assumed, and which was confirmed by the Legislature. There are also several references to the Artillery in the Company's records, such as Isaac Coitmore, a member, being chosen, on the 14th of January, 1654, to look after the carriages and wheels of the great artillery, and to be paid by the Select-Men. At what period they abandoned the use of artillery is not known, but it was probably about the year 1690. In 1810 it was proposed to apply to the Legislature for field-pieces; but as other suggestions of improvement were made which it was supposed would prove expensive,

it was abandoned; but in the year 1817 two brass six-pounders were supplied to them by the Government.

The name of the Company by their Charter was, "The Military Company of Massachusetts," but, like the Hon. Artillery Company of London, their title has varied at different periods. Probably the names of "Artillery Company," and the "Great Artillery," which were applied to it a few years after the Charter was granted, originated on the introduction of field-pieces. The Charter was never revised by the General Court, but as early as 1657, and for a long time afterwards they recognised them in their proceedings by the name of "The Artillery Company." The oldest printed sermon (that of U. Oaks, 3rd June, 1672,) was preached "on the day of the Artillery election," and all the anniversary sermons down to the years 1708 are said to have been delivered before the "Artillery Company," from which time to the year 1738 they were styled in the title-page of the printed sermons the "Hon. Artillery Company," after the later year they were generally called the "Ancient and Hon. Artillery Company."

The Legislature in their grants of land speak of them as the "Artillery Company." Their records do not mention either the words Honourable or Ancient, until long after these titles had been applied to them by the public. The first mention of their using the word Honourable occurs in 1743; but they do not appear to have made use of the words "Ancient and Honourable" (except once, in 1762,) until 1786, when the Company was revived after the Revolution. The Legislature, by the Militia Laws, have since confirmed that title to them.

A custom prevailed in the Company from its first origin, that every member should sign the Company Book, and procure two sureties. In former times these were undoubtedly held responsible, not only for their good conduct, but for the payment of all fines and assessments due. On the 28th of August, 1809, the Clerk was directed to call on the sureties of delinquent members, and demand payment of their arrears, but this order was not enforced, as it was considered that the obligation, from disuse, had become obsolete.

When the Company was first formed a great proportion of the members held no military commission. The number of Trained



Bands or Corps were few ; but as the country increased in population, and New Trained Bands were formed, more officers were required, many of whom were selected from the Company. It was then the only school where the Military Art was to be acquired ; and it has always borne the name of a nursery for training up soldiers and officers—many of the Militia Companies not unfrequently selecting their officers from the private members of the Company.

Honorary Members appear to have been first elected after the revival in 1786, and in 1812 it was decided that those who paid the “ anniversary assessment ” were entitled to vote.

The field days, or training days of the Company, were originally every month, but they were afterwards reduced to five, as described in the Regulations made in 1657.

The first Monday in April being by the Constitution set apart for the annual election of the Governor and Senators, induced the Company afterwards to change the date to the Friday succeeding the first Monday in April, but the anniversary for the election of officers has invariably been the first Monday in June.

In the early days of the Company they were required to perform a whole day's duty on each field day ; in 1700 they performed a whole day's duty in May and September, but only half a day in April and October. The field day in April has always been considered the day of Inspection ; in later years a whole day's duty is seldom required, and then only in cases of emergency.

The mode of notifying to the members the days for field duty was peculiar, being by playing the fifes and drums through the principal streets in Boston. The displaying of the Standard or Colours at the south corner of State Street and Cornhill was for a time one of the ways of giving notices. About the latter part of the last century it was the custom for the drummer belonging to the Company to march down Middle Street to Winnesimmet Ferry, between the hours of eleven and one, beating “ the troop ; ” on his arrival at the Ferry he beat a roll three times, shouldered his drum, and went his way ; this was called the “ first drum.”

Formerly the Company mustered on the lower floor of the old State House ; and if the weather was bad on Monday they



• DAN AND SI.

*With the Drum beaten at Bunker's Hill.*



were discharged until the Friday following, and, if then wet, they went through their exercises there, which was called "training in the town house."

In 1770 the Company used to parade with two drums and two fifes, and the Militia Companies with one each.

All adopted the "quick time," which had never been practised in Boston before the British troops arrived there in 1768; and the slow time was only occasionally used afterwards "for a change, and when on escort duty;" "common time" was not then known.

Esponsions were introduced about this period, previous to which the Captain and Lieutenant carried pikes or half-pikes; the Sergeants always carried halberds, and were not armed with swords until 1790.

Their Charter provided that no other Company should train and exercise within certain limits on any of the field days of the Company. In former times this right was claimed and supported in every case, but in 1657 the Commander for the time being was authorised to grant permission to other Companies to assemble, and exercise with the Artillery Company. As late as the year 1808, when the Company was paraded in Upper Faneuil Hall, the Winslow Blues were found to be assembling for drill, and an order was therefore sent them to disperse, which they complied with; but in later times this rule has not been enforced, the Company waiving their right on the subject.

Whether the Company had any particular uniform when they were first formed, in 1638, is not known, but it is supposed that they wore crimson or scarlet. On the 2nd of September, 1754, it was ordered that the Company should in future appear in "white silk hose" on training days, and two years afterwards members were directed to appear in blue coats and gold laced hats. On the 28th of July, 1772, "the Company met to consider of some method to raise the spirit and reputation of the Company, and keep up the honour they have so long sustained," and they decided to have a uniform consisting of "blue coats and lappels, with yellow buttons, the cock of the hat to be uniform with the Militia officers—wigs and hair

to be clubbed." Soon after the band was ordered to be dressed in white cloth coats, with blue lappels, trimmed with blue, and white linings, white linen waistcoats and breeches, and a cap covered with white cloth and trimmed with gold binding. In January, 1787, the following uniform was adopted, viz., dark blue cloth coats, faced with buff, shoulder straps, plain yellow buttons; buff vest and breeches, with the same buttons as on the coat; plain black hat with black buttons, loop and cockade; white linen spatterdashes to fasten under the foot and come partly up the thigh, with black buttons, and black garters to buckle below the knee; white stocks; the hair to be quod; white ruffled shirts at wrist and bosom.

The ceremonies on the Election day have occasionally varied and been altered. The following description is given of the proceedings about the year 1820, and they remain very similar at the present day.

The Company assemble on the morning of the election day at an early hour at the Armoury in full-dress uniform. They then march to the State House, where the invited guests usually assemble. About twelve o'clock the Company escort His Excellency, the Governor, the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor, and Council, with both branches of the Legislature (who always adjourn upon these occasions), and the invited guests, to the first church, where divine service is performed, and a sermon preached. The service being ended, they escort His Excellency and other guests to the Faneuil Hall, where the annual dinner is provided. At dinner the Captain presides at the head of the centre table, where the company is seated; on the right of the Captain His Excellency is seated, and on the left the preacher, and next to him the President of Harvard College. The Lieutenant presides at the right centre table, where the military guests are seated; and the Ensign at the left centre table, where the clergy are seated; the Adjutant and Sergeants preside at the foot of each table.

When the weather is bad, some large covered place is selected where the ceremonies of exchanging the badges of office are performed, as well as the space will admit of, but no evolutions are practised. In fine weather the Governor and the guests retire



DRUM-MAJOR DANIEL SIMPSON.



from table about four o'clock, and the Company then marches to their allotted square at the north-western corner of the Common, when they commence the public ceremonies of the day by calling the roll of active and honorary members according to seniority, and then ballot for officers for the ensuing year. The votes are counted on the drum-head, and, when declared, the drummer beats the roll three times for the Captain, twice for the Lieutenant, and once for the Ensign. His Excellency and the Honourable Council are then informed of the election, and their approbation is requested, which is communicated by one of the Aides-de-camp to the Governor.

The Company then repair to the State House, and escort His Excellency the Governor, the Hon. the Lieutenant-Governor, the Council, and the invited guests within the square.

On His Excellency entering the square a salute of thirteen guns is fired by the detachment in charge of the field-pieces. His Excellency is then escorted to the chair of state in the centre of the western side, supported by the civil officials on his right, and the military on the left; the Company pay the usual standing and marching salutes, after which they perform such evolutions as the Commander thinks proper, and are then wheeled up so as to form three sides of a square, when the old Commander takes leave of them.

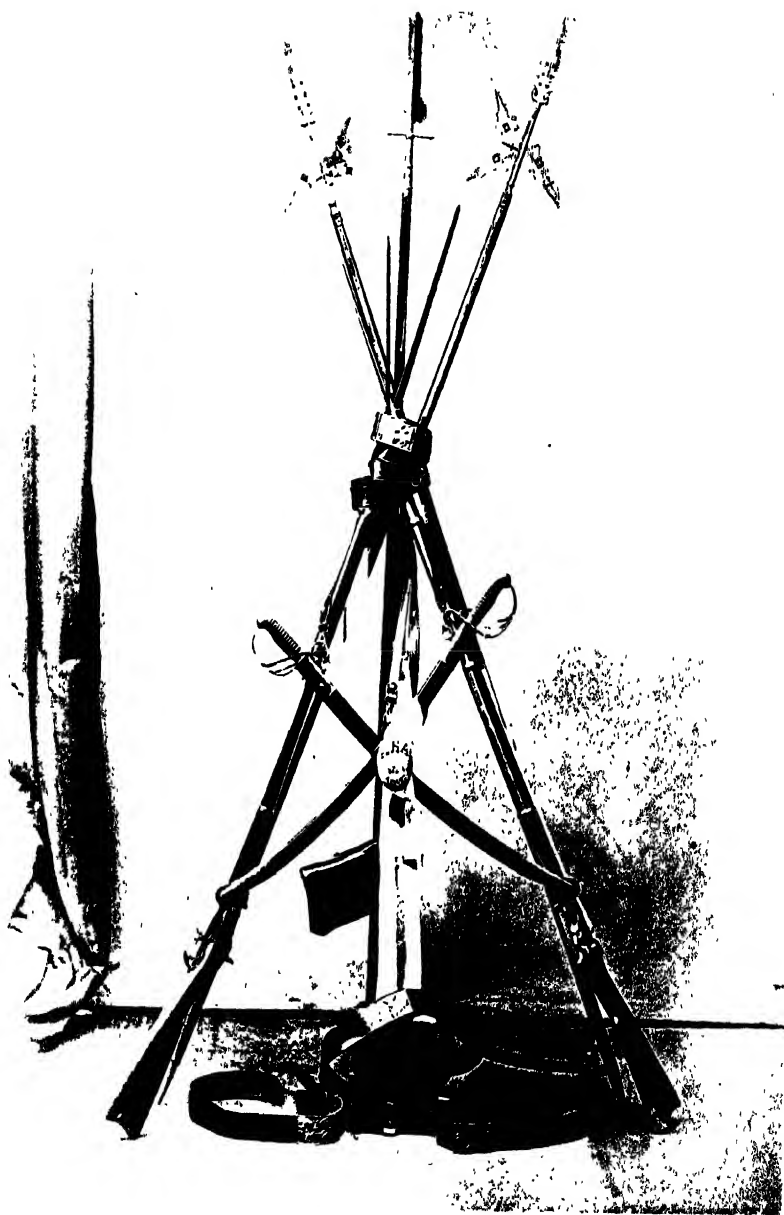
The Company being again formed in line in open order, the band playing "common time," the Captain marches from the right as far as the centre, when he turns to the right, and proceeds on to the Governor to resign the insignia of his office. When the Captain has arrived at the centre, and turned to the right, the Lieutenant commences marching from his post on the left, to the right of the Company to assume the command. The last word of command given by the old Commander is, "Carry arms," at which position they remain until he has saluted His Excellency and resigned his badges; when the Lieutenant may change their position if he thinks proper, bringing them to the shoulder, and support, as the late Captain returns to the ranks. The old Commander having arrived at about eight paces distance from the Governor, halts and pays the standing salute, and, advancing a little, addresses His Excellency, concluding hi



address on resignation by delivering the esponton to His Excellency; he then uncovers and listens to what the Governor shall please to say, which being finished, he replaces his hat, turns to the rightabout and marches through the centre to the rear, the band playing in quick time, where he is divested of his sword and ornaments, and putting on the accoutrements of the newly-elected Commander, who by this time has left his post and retired to the rear, takes his place in line as a common soldier. The band again plays in quick time, and the New Commander marches through the centre direct to His Excellency, halts when eight paces distant, and uncovers, when, advancing a little, the Governor addresses him, concluding by placing in his hands the esponton, which he receives after replacing his hat, pays the standing salute, and replies to His Excellency's address. He then turns to the rightabout, and, while the band plays "common time," marches to the centre of the Company, and when he has approached within about twenty paces from the Colours, the Lieutenant gives the command to present arms, and when he arrives close in front of them he pays the marching salute, and turns to the left, the Lieutenant at the same time moving back to his post on the left of the Company.

The first word of command given by the new Commander is "shoulder arms," and after a short pause the old Lieutenant marches to the centre and turns to the left, the band playing "common time," and proceeds to his Excellency, to whom he resigns in a similar manner as the old Commander, and returns like him in quick time to the rear. Having exchanged his sword and ornaments for the accoutrements of the newly-elected Lieutenant, he takes his post in the line, and the newly-elected Lieutenant proceeds in quick time to his Excellency, as the new Commander had done, where he is commissioned in a similar manner, and, having received the badge of his office, marches in "common time" to the centre, salutes, and, turning to the right, marches to his post on the left of the Company, who present arms when he is about twenty paces distant from the Colours. The old Ensign then resigns his office in a similar way, by proceeding direct from his post and delivering the Colours to the Governor; and as soon as he has returned to the rear of the





TROPHY OF ARMS AS NOW USED.

*Pontoons, Halberds, Muskets, Sabres, Belts, and Cartridge-boxes.*

centre, the newly-elected Ensign proceeds to his Excellency, and is commissioned in the same manner as the others. He then faces the Company with the Colours, and marches towards them, and when within twenty paces of his post he waves the Colours, the Company at the same time presenting arms.

All the Commissioned Officers march up in succession in the same manner, and return after resignation in quick time, the newly-elected Officers marching up in turn, and after being commissioned return to their respective posts, the Company remaining at the "carry arms" as they march up, and at the "support arms" as they return, when they present arms. The espoutoon is considered the Commission of the Captain and Lieutenant, as the pike and half-pike were formerly, and the Standard or "Colours" represents the Commission of the Ensign.

The old Sergeants then repair through the centre to the new Commander, and resign by delivering their halberds to him, the drummer standing by to receive them; they salute, uncover, and address the Commander, through the Orderly, to which he replies in a manner similar to the ceremony gone through by the Commissioned Officers.

They then return through the centre to the rear, and exchange places and accoutrements with the newly-elected Sergeants, who repair to the new Commander, and he presents them with the halberds, which qualifies them for their office. The new Sergeants having taken post, the first, or Orderly Sergeant, who always acts as Adjutant, delivers his halberd to the Sergeant *pro tem.*, and immediately draws his sword, and proceeds to the Commander for orders. His Excellency is then informed that the Company is duly organised, and the new Commander closes the day by paying the usual standing and marching salutes. His Excellency is then escorted to his residence, and the Company retire with their guests to Faneuil Hall, where a collation is prepared for them.

It will thus be seen that this Company is even more conservative in maintaining their ancient customs and ceremonies than their parent Company in England, where the annual election of officers, the annual sermons, feasts, and many other ancient

customs, have gradually fallen into disuse; the old halberds and pikes of the Company being now only kept as curiosities and ornaments, having been replaced by modern fire-arms.

Only a very brief sketch can here be given of the history of the Ancient and Honourable Artillery Company since the close of the last century. The Company has always been "A Nursery for training up soldiers in Military discipline," and the names of the most distinguished officers of the Colonial, and, subsequently, the State Militia and Volunteers, are to be found upon its rolls. The Company had its representatives in the old Indian wars, and also in the war waged on the American Continent between Great Britain and France in the conquest of Canada, Cape Breton, and Prince Edward's Island.

The majority of the original members of the Company were Puritans, and some of them returned to England to serve in the armies of the "Godly Parliament."

When, years afterwards, the Protestant sovereigns William and Anne had succeeded to the British throne, loyalty became a virtue in the colony of Massachusetts, and the Ancient and Honourable Artillery Company was faithful in its allegiance to the British throne.

The Corps repeatedly manifested its pride at being a part of the Military forces of the British nation, but it was nevertheless jealous of the invasion of its rights, as the English race always are. Great resistance was made to any interference on the part of the Colonial Governors with its privileges, especially that of the annual election of Officers. They cheerfully taxed themselves, and provided men, money, and provisions for the royal expeditions for the conquest of the French colonies in America; but they would not submit to the despotism which Lord Bute prevailed upon George III. to adopt. When the struggle for independence was commenced, a few members of the Corps remained loyal to the Crown; but the greater part zealously advocated the principles of the revolution, and many of them served in the armies commanded by Washington. Amongst these was Henry Knox, a Boston bookseller, who received in the Ancient and Honourable Artillery Company the first rudiments of military education, raised a regiment of Artillery for the Revo-

lutionary Army, became a General, and was subsequently appointed Secretary for War in the Cabinet of President Washington. Another member and Commander of the Company was William Heath, who was one of the first General Officers appointed in the Revolutionary Army. He served throughout the war, and retired with the rank of Major-General.

In the subsequent war of 1812 with Great Britain; in the wars of 1836 with the Florida Indians; with Mexico in 1846, and in the recent Civil War, the Ancient and Honourable Artillery Company has always been well-represented; and it has come to be regarded as a high honour by the principal Citizens, Governors, Senators, and Representatives in Congress, Judges, and the leading citizens of every profession, to be enrolled as members of the Company.

The Head-quarters of the Company were originally in the State House, the upper stories of which were occupied by the Colonial Legislature. They afterwards removed to Faneuil Hall, a building presented to the city of Boston by a wealthy citizen named Peter Faneuil, in 1742, for public purposes; the lower part or ground-floor as a market, the second story as a hall, to be used, free, by the citizens of Boston, under certain restrictions.

In 1762 the building was enlarged to its present size, and the following year James Otis, an early apostle of American freedom, while addressing a large audience in this hall, dedicated it to liberty, and it has since been known as the "Cradle of Liberty." Its walls have echoed to the voices of the greatest men of Massachusetts since its erection, and in every great public emergency the citizens of Boston, or delegates from the entire State, assemble together to take counsel within its hallowed precincts.

The entire upper story is used by the Company, where the Drill Room is situated, and round which portraits of many celebrated Commanders are hung (from which those here given have been taken); there are also numerous small rooms adjoining, for the officers, for meetings, and where the arms and equipments of the Company are stored. The illustration here given of Faneuil Hall is from a photograph taken on the 17th of June, 1875, the Centennial of the battle of Bunker's Hill. The Com-

pany now numbers almost 700 members, who are especially exempted by law, like the Honourable Artillery Company of London, from serving on juries.

Until within the last fifty years the Colours of the Company were displayed early in the morning on the day of parade, from a house at the corner of King Street (now State Street) and Cornhill (now Washington Street), as has been already described, and a drummer marched through the town beating "the troop." Now the drums and fifes play before the houses of those officers who reside in Boston, and in some of the principal public places.

The Company originally carried the Colonial flag, which was of blue silk, quartered with a white field, on which was the red cross of St. George, with a pine tree in the corner. At the commencement of the Revolution, the red cross was omitted, and a pine tree on a white ground was substituted. When the State Government was adopted, a white flag was used, bearing on one side the armorial bearings of the State, and on the other those of the United States. Later, after the incorporation of Boston as a city, the armorial bearings of the city were substituted for those of the United States, but a silk national flag, the "stars and stripes" was also carried.

The Colours now consist of the American flag, and a Company Colour of white silk, on the obverse of which Washington is represented with the old "Pine Tree" flag of revolutionary fame, and on the reverse the coat of arms of Massachusetts, consisting of a shield, on which is a full-length Indian carrying his bow and arrows, with the motto "*Ense Petit Placidam Sub Libertate Quietem.*"

The portraits of the Drummers of the Company here given are of celebrated characters. Drum-Major Daniel Simpson was born in 1790, and commenced drumming at ten years of age; he has been attached to the Company since the year 1810, and still continues to perform his duties. In the portraits of "Dan and Si" may be seen a drum, now famous for having been used at the Battle of Bunker's Hill on the 17th of June, 1775.

The Commander always carries a halberd, the other officers carrying pikes, and the Sergeants half-pikes; the Commander



INTERIOR OF THE DRILL-HALL.  
*Head-quarters, Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company.*





also wears a silver gorget of the pattern worn in the British Army at the beginning of the present century, which formerly was worn by all their officers.

The Trophy of Arms here represented are those still used on the anniversary in June, the Officers carrying the espontoons, the Non-commissioned Officers halberds, and the Infantry division of the Company muskets; but they all wear in the ranks the uniform of any other Corps to which they belong, which causes that portion of the Company to present rather a curious appearance on parade to one unacquainted with the peculiarity of the Corps; for example, on the Fall field-day in 1877 the uniform of every grade might be seen in the ranks, from privates up to and including that of Major-General and members of Congress, all carrying muskets and performing all the duties of privates. After the expiration of one year's service all the officers of the Company return to the ranks. The Artillery division is dressed in black, with a chapeau bearing the badge of the Company on a rosette, black sword-belt, white cross-belt, and carry sabres.

The Company retains its old organisation as a Company of Infantry, commanded by a Captain, and First and Second Lieutenants—but really parades as a battalion, having an Adjutant, and sometimes as many as twelve Companies, all commanded by Sergeants.

Some idea may be formed of the large number of officers of other regiments who retain their rank although serving as members of this Company, by the list of the Officers for the years 1870-71; this has not been selected as an example in consequence of an unusual number of Officers holding subordinate posts, but as the list is printed with the Rules and Regulations revised and published in that year.\*

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\* These Rules and Regulations are given in full in Appendix F.

## ANCIENT AND HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY.

BOSTON, JUNE 6TH, 1870.

*Two Hundred and Thirty-third Election.*

## OFFICERS FOR 1870 AND 1871.

## CAPTAIN.

Brigadier-General G. H. Pierson, of Salem.

## FIRST LIEUTENANT.

Captain A. A. Folsom, of Boston.

## SECOND LIEUTENANT.

Major Charles W. Stevens, of Boston.

## ADJUTANT.

Brigadier-General A. D. Wass, of Boston.

## FIRST SERGEANT.

Sergeant W. G. McKown, of Boston.

## SECOND SERGEANT.

Lieutenant J. Sillaway, Jun., of Canton.

## THIRD SERGEANT.

Colonel E. B. Dow, of Boston.

## FOURTH SERGEANT.

Sergeant A. S. Haven, of Boston.

## FIFTH SERGEANT.

Sergeant J. C. Farnham, of Boston.

## SIXTH SERGEANT.

Captain J. M. Cushing, of Boston.

## SEVENTH SERGEANT.

Z. H. Thomas, Jun., of Boston.

## EIGHTH SERGEANT.

A. H. Caton, of Boston.

## NINTH SERGEANT.

Captain A. G. Smith, of Boston.

TENTH SERGEANT.

Lieutenant J. Watts, Jun., of Boston.

TREASURER AND PAYMASTER.

Captain J. G. Roberts, of Boston.

CLERK AND ASSISTANT-PAYMASTER.

Lieutenant G. H. Allen, of Boston.

QUARTERMASTER.

Captain C. S. Lambert, of East Cambridge.

ARMOURER.

Captain R. M. Barker, of Boston.



# APPENDICES.

## APPENDIX A.

### CHARTER OF INCORPORATION AND ROYAL WARRANTS.

	Reign.	Date.	Subject.
No. 1.	Henry VIII.	25th Aug., 1537	Charter of Incorporation.
„ 2.	Charles I. ...	8th March, 1632	For Encouragement of the Company.
3.	Charles II.	9th Feb., 1681...	Annual Elections at the General Court suspended from year to year. Same Officers and Court to remain in office.
4.	„	16th Feb., 1681 .	
5.	„	11th Feb., 1682 .	
6.	„	28th Feb., 1683 .	
7.	„	27th Feb., 1684 .	
8.	James II.	6th June, 1685...	To suspend Annual Elections, &c.
„ 9.	William III. .	22nd May, 1689 .	Restored the Right of Annual Election, &c.
„ 10.	„ ...	3rd June, 1690 .	Appointing himself Captain-General, and in his absence the Duke of Norfolk.
„ 11.	„ ...	21st March, 1697	To Lieutenantcy: Officers of Trained Bands to join the Artillery Company.
„ 12.	Anne ... ..	26th June, 1702	Confirms Previous Warrants: Prince George of Denmark Captain-General.
„ 13.	George I. ...	5th May, 1715	Confirming Previous Warrants: George, Prince of Wales to be Captain-General.
„ 14.	George III....	4th March, 1766	Confirms Previous Warrants: George Augustus Frederick, Prince of Wales, Captain-General.
„ 15.	George IV. ...	18th April, 1821	Granting and Confirming the Ancient Armorial Bearings of the Company.

No. 16.	William IV. .	21st Aug., 1830	Confirming Privileges and appointing himself Captain-General, and Duke of Sussex Colonel.
„ 17.	Victoria ...	25th July, 1837	Ditto: Duke of Sussex Captain-General <i>and Colonel</i> .
„ 18.	„ ...	9th April, 1842	Ditto: but reserving to Crown Appointment of Field Officers and Adjutant.
„ 19.	„ ...	14th Sept., 1843	Ditto: H.R.H. Prince Consort Captain-General.
„ 20.	„ ...	10th Oct., 1849	Ditto: but Reserving to Crown Appointment of <i>all</i> Officers, Commissions to endure for five years; Captain-General to appoint Regimental Sergeant-Major, and the Lieutenant-Colonel all other non-commissioned officers.
„ 21.	„ ...	23rd July, 1863	Ditto: H.R.H. Prince of Wales Captain-General.

## APPENDIX B.

### ORDERS IN COUNCIL RELATING TO THE ARTILLERY COMPANY.

No.	Reign.	Date.	Subject.
No. 1.	Elizabeth ...	20th Nov., 1591 ...	Training and Exercise to be renewed.
„ 2.	James I. ...	3rd July, 1612 ...	Number not to exceed 250.
„ 3.	„ ...	11th Dec., 1614 ...	Permission to increase the number to 500.
„ 4.	Charles I. ...	2nd March, 1631 [1632]	Election of Captain, and confirming former Orders.
„ 5.	„ ...	18th April, 1632 ...	King to elect Captain; the Company, the Treasurer; the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, all other Officers.
„ 6.	„ ...	4th July, 1634 ...	King to elect Captain; the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, the President; and the Company, all other Officers.

### APPENDIX C.

#### LETTERS PATENT FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF ARCHERY IN THE CITY OF LONDON.

	Reign.	Date.	Subject.
No. 1.	Elizabeth ...	26th November, 1561.	
„ 2.	„ ...	23rd April, 1570.	
„ 3.	„ ...	25th June, 1571 ...	An Abstract of the Letters Patent to Sir H. Gilbert.
„ 4.	„ ...	20th August, 1596.	
„ 5.	James I. ...	1st February, 1605.	
„ 6.	Charles I. ..	20th December, 1632.	
„ 7.	Charles II. ...	20th April, 1665 ...	Petition of the London Archers for a New Patent, which was granted.

### APPENDIX D.

#### PETITIONS, &c., OF WILLIAM THOMAS, MASTER-GUNNER, TO THE QUEEN (ELIZABETH) AND PRIVY COUNCIL IN 1581-2, RELATING TO THE GUNNERS OF THE TOWER, &c.

- No. 1. Petition to the Queen; Supply of Gunners to Royal Navy, &c., 1581.
- „ 2. The Gunners of the Tower and the Artillery Garden, 1581.
- „ 3. Certain Reasons showing the Necessity for a “Corporation of Gunners,” 1582.
- „ 4. Draft of the proposed Charter for a Fraternity of Artillery; similar to that of the Artillery Company, 1582
- „ 5. Suggestions to the Privy Council on the above scheme, 1582.

### APPENDIX E.

Verses by the Marshal of the Company on the Completion of the New  
Armoury in 1622.

### APPENDIX F.

Rules and Regulations of the Ancient and Honourable Artillery Company  
of Boston, Massachusetts.











